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THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

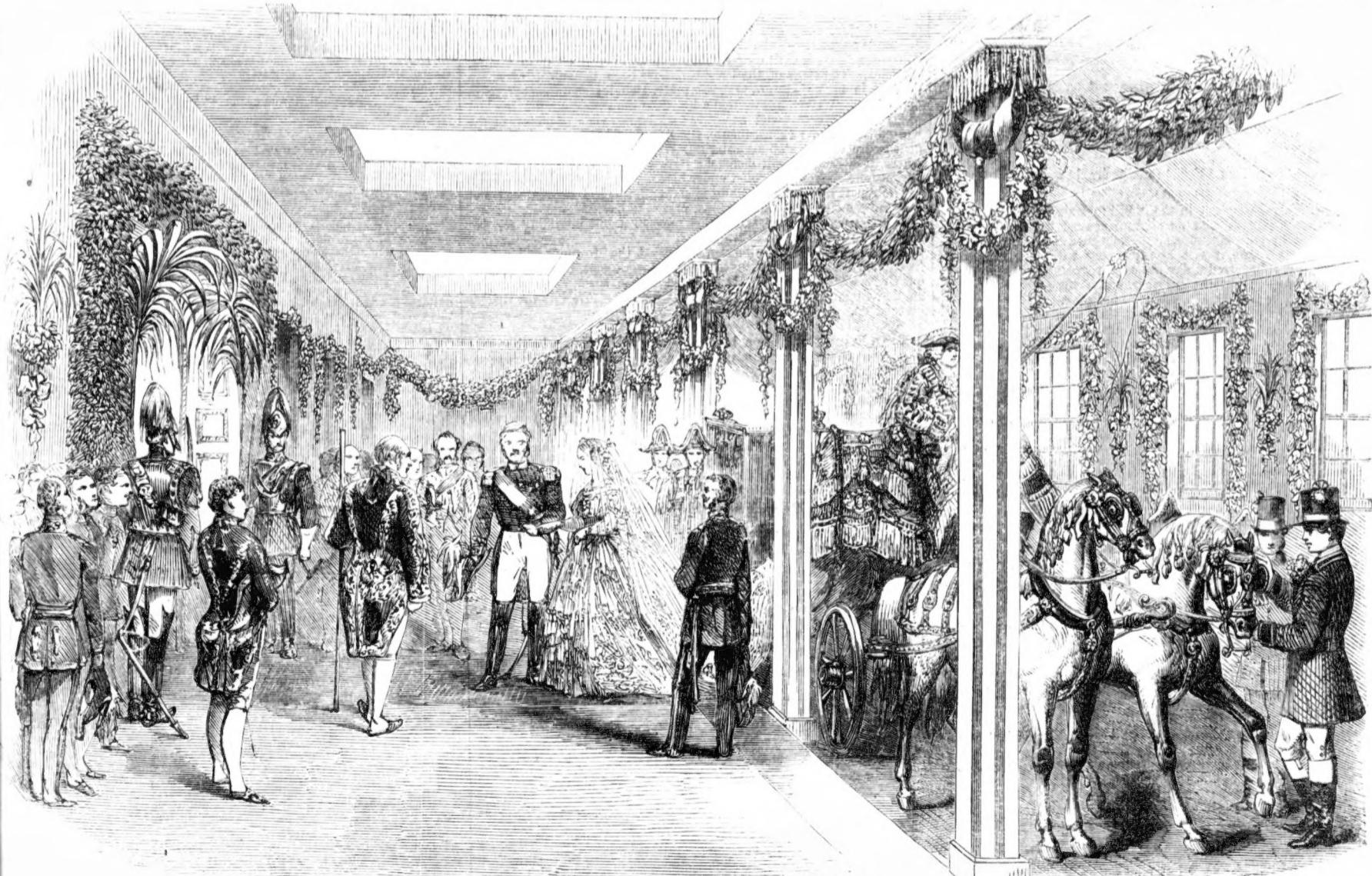
The rejoicings of the English nation on the occasion of the Princess Royal's marriage, spring not only from those natural sympathies which it awakens, but also from a national feeling. Looking upon the Princess Royal as the Daughter of England, we congratulate ourselves and her upon her union with one of the most accomplished and powerful princes in Europe.

Indeed, when we put aside those royal or imperial families who are absolutely prevented by their religious faith from forming any matrimonial alliance with the reigning house of England, we find that there was scarcely another prince in Europe whom the nation would have thought eligible for the honour which Frederick-William of Prussia enjoys in receiving the

hand of the first of our English princesses. There was of course an abundance of small German princes, and there was the too youthful Prince of Orange; but there was no first-class Power in Europe except Prussia with which it would have been possible to form any domestic tie, even if the young man himself had been forthcoming. This difficulty is one which is peculiar to England, and it is one which she must accept and overcome as best she can. A member of the Prussian family has no scruple about adopting the Greek faith with the view of contracting an alliance with the influential Romanoffs—witness, among others, the case of the dowager Russian Empress, sister to the present King of Prussia—and the small Germans have no hesitation what-



SILVER MEDAL STRUCK IN HONOUR OF THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—(BY MESSRS. HUNT AND ROSKELL.)



THE ARRIVAL OF THE BRIDE AT THE GARDEN ENTRANCE OF ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

ever a becoming Greeks, Catholics, or Protestants, according to the requirements of the contemplated match. But an English Princess is not only bound to marry a Protestant Prince, but it is essential that the Protestantism of the husband should be genuine and sincere; and one who had merely assumed the name with the view of contracting a splendid marriage, would be more distasteful to the English people than the most bigoted Roman Catholic.

Independently, too, of the absolute religious impediment to a union between the Royal family of England and that of most other countries in Europe, there are habitual and social—not to say moral—reasons which would render any matrimonial ties between England and either of the despotic Powers as unpopular as might well be. Prussia, on the other hand, is one of the most enlightened countries in Europe, and it is hard to imagine that this enlightenment will not be followed by a gradual progress towards liberal institutions. Of the good-will of Prussia towards England, there can be no doubt, and we have a fresh proof of this, if any additional one were needed, in the enthusiasm which was caused at Berlin by the first news of the intended marriage.

We believe that these marriages have no such direct political effects as appear to be generally supposed. But, at all events, the fears that some persons have entertained as to the policy of England being influenced by that of Prussia must be quite groundless. The strong leads the weak, not the weak the strong; and as England is almost the chief Power in Europe, and has long stood at the head of Liberal nations throughout the world, the only change consequent on this marriage that appears at all probable is a change in the policy of Prussia, and an increased friendship between Prussia and England. No country stands so much in need of an ally as Prussia, with its long defenceless sea coast, and its extended frontier, which leaves it so completely at the mercy of its northern neighbours, and we believe that this ally has now been found in England.

But if we look at the Royal marriage simply as an ordinary matrimonial union, both the bride and the bridegroom ought to be delighted with theirs, for whatever the political results may be, it is quite certain that one has married the first marriageable Prince and the other the first marriageable Princess in all Europe.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

THE late attempt on the life of the Emperor, and some important questions in connection with it, forms the staple of French gossip. The "Cabinet" is said to be engaged in the arrangement of these "repressive measures," of which the outrage of the 14th exhibited the necessity; and the "Cabinet" is likewise said to be rather divided on the subject. Whether that is of any consequence we are not sure. The "right of asylum," which England and some other States pretend to, is very largely and loudly discussed in the French journals, and would almost appear to be endangered. The Belgian Government has resolved to prosecute the newspapers "Le Drapeau" and "Le Crocodile," which remarked upon the attempted assassination in terms offensive to the French Government. Moreover, "a bill for the modification of the penal code" has been presented to the Belgian Chamber of Representatives by the Government, which proposes "to extract from this bill the articles relating to crimes and offences against international law, so as to form a special law therefrom. This special law is to be voted as 'urgent.'" It is added that the Belgian Government has agreed to allow a French commission to sit in Belgium, to inquire into the situation and pursuits of the refugees there, and will compel witnesses to attend the commission and give evidence. This we can scarcely believe. The Government of Geneva have volunteered to exercise a strict surveillance over the conduct of the refugees there.

The trial of Orsini and his comrades is expected to commence about the middle of February.

The Emperor has received letters of congratulation from his brethren of Austria and Russia, and from the King of Naples and the Sultan.

The bill imposing upon every candidate for the Corps Legislatif the obligation of taking the oath of allegiance, as a qualification, has been laid before the Council of State.

Lord Cowley gave a brilliant entertainment on Monday evening in honour of the Royal Marriage. The Emperor and Empress were present.

France is to be divided into four military departments, it appears. The generals most devoted to the Empire will take the command of these divisions.

It is proposed to call out 190,000 recruits for the army, we hear.

BELGIUM.

THE new articles comprised in the "Bill to amend certain points in the Penal Code," provide that an attempt against the person of the chief of a foreign government shall be punished with forced labour from ten to fifteen years, "without interfering with the infliction of heavier penalties, if incurred under the other regulations of the present code." Conspiracy against the life or person of the chief of a foreign government shall be punished by solitary imprisonment, if it have been followed up by the commission of any act with a view to prepare for the execution of the said crime. Conspiracy shall be punished with imprisonment of two to five years, and a fine of 200 to 2,000 francs, if it have been followed up by any preparatory act having for its object to destroy or change the form of a foreign government, or to excite the inhabitants of a foreign country to take up arms against the authority of the chief of the said country's government. The guilty may moreover be placed under the special surveillance of the police for five or ten years.

Other articles provide that whoever, by writings, printed matter, prints, or any emblems posted or advertised, distributed or sold, offered for sale, or exposed to public view, shall have rendered himself guilty of an offence against the person of the chief of a foreign government, or shall have maliciously attacked his authority, is to be punished with an imprisonment of from three months to two years, with a fine of 100 to 2,000 francs. No person shall be enabled to allege, by way of excuse or justification, that the writings, printed matter, pictures, or emblems are merely a reproduction of other publications produced in Belgium or a foreign country."

Imprisonment and fine are to be visited on any person who shall have outraged in the performance of their duty any diplomatic agents accredited to the Belgian Government. It was thought that this measure would be carried.

The editor of the "Drapeau," who is to be prosecuted for certain remarks on the attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French, has already been prosecuted several times for libel—the last affair being an attack on the Duchess of Brabant, when the "Drapeau" was called the "Nation." The "Crocodile," which also has offended, appears to be an obscure and feeble "Charivari."

SPAIN.

RECENT accounts of the resignation of the Armero-Mon Cabinet reveal an extraordinary state of things at the Spanish Court. Detained in the Chamber, Armero tendered his resignation on the 14th instant. The Queen refused to accept it. He then caused a decree dissolving the Cortes to be drawn up, and presented it for her Majesty's signature; but she delayed doing so until the next day, and then declined to sign. A joint letter from two well-known persons was forwarded to the Queen during the night, which, if she still wavered, confirmed her in her resolution not to dissolve the Cortes. She handed the letter to the President of the Council, who saw at work intrigues to restore Montemolin, and, turning to the King, he said, "You see before you, Madam, the chief of the intriguers." An altercation ensued between the King and the Prime Minister. At six o'clock the Queen again sent for

Armero, and signed the decree of dissolution, but at nine o'clock she revoked it." It is added that the Queen afterwards received a telegraphic message from her mother, Maria Christina, in which she earnestly urged her daughter to maintain the Armero Ministry, but it was then too late.

The new Cabinet was not expected to last long, of course. The Duke de Montpensier has been nominated Captain-General of the Spanish armies.

The governors of Madrid, Burgos, Caceres, Cuenca, Ciudad Real, and Old Castile have been superseded.

Lord Howden gave a grand dinner on the 25th in honour of the marriage of the Princess Royal.

RUSSIA.

It is positively stated that the Emperor Alexander and the Council of the Empire have rejected a plan for the organisation of justice in Poland, drawn up by a member of the Legislative Commission, because it tended to assimilate the judicial system of Poland to that of Russia. The Emperor is said to have observed that the contrary plan would be more logical—namely, to assimilate the Russian system to that of Poland, the latter being far superior.

A grand banquet was given at the Commercial Club in Moscow in commemoration of the measures recently set afoot for the abolition of serfdom.

ITALY.

THE Radical journal "Ragione," of Piedmont, has been seized for having published a letter from Paris relative to the execrable attempt of the 14th. "This seizure," says the "Piedmontese Gazette," "is the accomplishment of a duty and the expression of the moral sentiment of the people."

According to a widely-spread report, the Piedmontese Government have sent a note to Naples demanding the restitution of the "Cagliari." Should this news be confirmed, a diplomatic rupture will most probably take place between the two courts, for it appears certain that the Neapolitan Government is not prepared to yield the point.

Forty thousand people, it now appears, perished by the earthquakes, In Basilicata hundreds have perished from hunger and by lockjaw.

The Roman police say they have seized a number of letters, indicating that a political movement was projected to take place on the 15th of January, and that the conspirators only awaited the signal of insurrection. "A number of persons have been arrested at Ascoli; they confess to having committed fifty political assassinations since the year 1850."

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

ACCORDING to accounts from Constantinople of the 15th inst., the Porte is to concentrate an army on the Danube, in consequence of the agitation in the Christian provinces, occasioned by the promulgation of the Russian ukase for the emancipation of the serfs. Disturbances had taken place in Bosnia.

It was thought that Aali Pacha, the new Grand Vizier, would endeavour to mark his entrance into power by carrying out the improvements which Redschid Pacha had suggested a little before his decease. A Vienna letter, in the "Cologne Gazette," says: "A note, lately delivered to the Austrian Cabinet by Prince Callimaki, officially confirms what was already known through other channels—that the nomination of Aali Pacha as Grand Vizier would not lead to any modification in the foreign policy of Turkey. This note contains the most satisfactory assurances on the subject of that policy, as well as on the execution of the Hatti-humayoun."

AMERICA.

THE President has sent a message and papers to Congress on the capture of Walker by Commodore Paulding. Mr. Buchanan is of opinion, that Commodore Paulding committed a grave error in exceeding his instructions, but that he acted from pure and patriotic motives, and a desire to promote the interests and vindicate the honour of his country.

Nicaragua, who has been *benefited* by the act of Paulding, alone has the right to complain—a right she is certain not to exercise; whereas

Walker has no ground of complaint whatever. The neutrality-laws must be maintained. "To execute the neutrality-laws is my imperative duty, and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the constitution and laws have placed in my power." Walker's expedition violated "the principles of Christianity, morality, and humanity, held sacred by all civilised nations, and by none more than the United States." Mr. Buchanan is also of opinion that such expeditions as Walker's are more calculated to delay than to accelerate the day when American colonists shall confer "blessings and benefits" upon Central America. The views of the President have been the subject of severe debates in both Houses of Congress; Mr. Douglas again appearing in opposition. Walker has written a letter to the President, defying him to arrest his progress, and asserting that he has violated no law of the United States. As a consequence, the President has given more stringent instructions to stop filibustering. Walker has gone to New Orleans, where, it is said, he will demand a trial, and where a large number of adventurers are ready to enlist under his flag.

The report that the Free State men in Kansas had encountered and defeated the United States dragoons, proves to have been incorrect.

The House of Representatives has rejected a bill providing for five additional regiments for the army.

Advices received at Washington state that the Mormons will not retreat from Utah as was expected by the Government, but will fight it out there, and a bloody war is expected in the spring. According to another rumour, the Mormons are preparing to remove into the British possessions.

CHINA.

LOD ELGIN's ultimatum has been delivered to Yeh, who shows no disposition to yield. The Island of Sonan, opposite Canton, was occupied without resistance on the 15th of December by the French and English troops. The Chinese were allowed ten days to accept another ultimatum. The blockade of Canton River has been proclaimed; and a notification in the name of the two Plenipotentiaries has been circulated along the river, warning the inhabitants of the impending contingency; and some copies have been sent into the suburbs for distribution. All the Marines were in the river, and a portion were to land on the Honan side. The Artillery were on board the troop-ship *Moorcroft*, ready to start. Reinforcements were expected from India; and it was expected that operations would be commenced within a few days after the mail left.

The two squadrons were to act in concert, and in token of the alliance, the British, on the 13th of December, hoisted the French, and the French the British, flags at the main on board the men of war.

THE FRENCH SLAVE-TRADE.—From the West Indies we learn that "a fresh batch of immigrants had arrived at Martinique by the ship *Clara* from the coast of Africa. The mortality on board this vessel was much higher than in any of the Coolie ships previously received. Out of 325, no less than thirty-five died during the passage, which lasted twenty-nine days, and a number of those landed had to be sent to the hospital, where many of them have died. The *Clara* is described as a small vessel, of not more than about 300 tons measurement. These were the first immigrants introduced by Regis and Co., of Marseilles, under their new contract with the Government. It was mentioned that symptoms of discontent had been manifested by the African immigrants in the quarter of La Martre, and an attempt at flight to the neighbouring island of St. Lucia had been discovered on the Chateau Lizard estate. The labourers of several estates were in the plot."

ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIP AND FRENCH CRITICS.—In a paper recently read at the Royal Society of Literature, about discovered in Asia Minor and about Queen Artemisia, the inconsolable widow of Mardonius, this lady is stated to have fought gallantly in her galley at the battle of Salamis. M. de Sauley, of the Paris Institut, points out that she was not born till 135 years after that naval engagement, though it is true that Herodotus talks of a name sake as manouevring her ship in the Persian armada.

A HARD HEART.—A man has been executed at New Brunswick for the murder of a man, his wife, and four children. He confessed that after the members of the family had all been murdered, except a little girl, about three years old, the innocent child held up to him her doll, and told him she would give it to him if he wouldn't kill her. The brute was proof even against this.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

BERMINGHAM claims the honour of having numbered Pierri and Orsini among her residents; Nottingham of having given asylum to De La Salle or Rudio. The rumour that important papers had been found at the lodges of the former is confirmed; and some members of the French party have arrived in England to take possession of these documents, and to ascertain what evidence they can. The day is not yet over for the trial; it will probably commence about the middle of February. There was a rumour to the close of last week that Rudio had made a confession. Rudio, who married a poor girl employed in a factory at Nottingham, is said to be one of those who were wounded by *les fous* in a tavern brawl. He is said to be a very unscrupulous man, addicted while in England to living on wife's earnings and on the subscriptions of a discerning British public. Orsini's wounds, which at first appeared rather severe, are rapidly healing. He is said to preserve the appearance of great calmness and determination. The number of revolvers seized on the assassin is five. Two of them have been ascertained, were bought at Devizes at Paris, and three at London. As to the shells, it is doubted whether the rockets are of Birmingham or Lille; handwork: "certain it is," says a contemporary of Montebello, "that in the shop window of the said Devizes might have been seen to sale this day projectiles of the same character, and a crowd of men in black seemed attracted by the gaudy show." Each shell, we are told, was a hollow metallic pipe, filled with a powder partly composed of fulminate of mercury. The machine at one of its extremities had a great number of tubes covered with caps, rendered more brittle than the extremity of the other in order that when thrown on the ground it might strike with its end supplied with caps. The bomb was large enough to fill the hand and was covered with silk in order to disperse it. According to good authority, the assassin failed in their object by their over-sensitivity to the smoke. Fulminating mercury, of which the force of explosion is so great that it is capable of perforating a plank on which it is placed in the open air, tore the machine into minute particles, in place of dividing it into splinters. Hence the multitude of wounds—some persons were wounded in more than twenty places, and the comparatively small number of deaths.

The "Independent" mentions a circumstance which, if true, is very curious, namely, that Gomez, the Count Orsini's servant, dined with M. Emile de Givry, on the evening of the attempt on the Emperor's life, at a little restaurant in the Rue de la Pailloterie. It is added to M. de Givry's servant's story, which is also witness. A letter from Horace says: "A connected tale, Mr. Schlesinger, having on the 14th stolen a table knife of the crime some hours before it was perpetrated, took the machine into minute particles, in place of dividing it into splinters. Hence the multitude of wounds—some persons were wounded in more than twenty places, and the comparatively small number of deaths."

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It is a singular fact that the assassin Orsini and his intended wife Napoleon III, were in 1848 brother members of a society called *La Loge des Frères*, which held its meetings at Focia, in the Roman States, where the eldest son of the King of Holland died.

THE ASSASSINATION AND THE ALLIANCE.

On Saturday the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs and other civil dignitaries, waited upon the French Ambassador with an address expressive of the "horror and indignation" of the Common Council at the recent attempt on the Emperor's life. The Ambassador, in replying to the deputation, said, "whether sarcastically or not he has not informed us," that he attached high importance to the address, "because he knew the great influence which the City of London exercises in England." He then went on to say, less obscurely, that France, "seeing the series of attempts at assassination which are periodically made by foreigners living in England, is filled with anxiety and alarm that such dangers can appear her from a country, side by side with whose soldiers she has just shed her blood on the battle-fields of the Crimea. I who live among you thoroughly comprehend the superiority of the friendship which England bears to France, for I daily see the most convincing proofs of it. I am aware of the noble and lofty principles which are the foundation of your legislation. I especially admire and reverence, in your country, the right of asylum which is the honour and the boast of England; the shelter which you yield to all the victims of the political passions of the Continent is your glory, and it is not France who would wish to see it diminished."

But "the whole question is in the moral sense of France, which has become anxiously doubtful of the real sentiments of England. Respecting in effect by analogy, popular opinion declares that were there in France men sufficiently infamous to recommend in their clubs, in their papers, in the writings of every kind, the assassination of a foreign sovereign, and actually to prepare its execution, a French Administration would not wait to receive the demands of a foreign Government, nor to see the enterprise set in motion. To act against such conspiracies, to anticipate such crimes, public notoriety would be sufficient to set our legions in motion, and measures of security would be taken immediately. Well, then, France is astonished that nothing of a like nature should have taken place in England, and Frenchmen say, 'either the English law is sufficient, as certain lawyers declare; and why then is it not applied? or it is insufficient, which is the opinion of other lawyers; and in this case who does not a free country, which makes its own laws, remedy this omission? In one word, France does not understand, and cannot understand, the state of things, and in that resides the harm, for she may mistake the true sentiments of her ally, and no longer believe in her sincerity.' Nevertheless, the Ambassador thinks a rupture between the two nations 'almost impossible.'

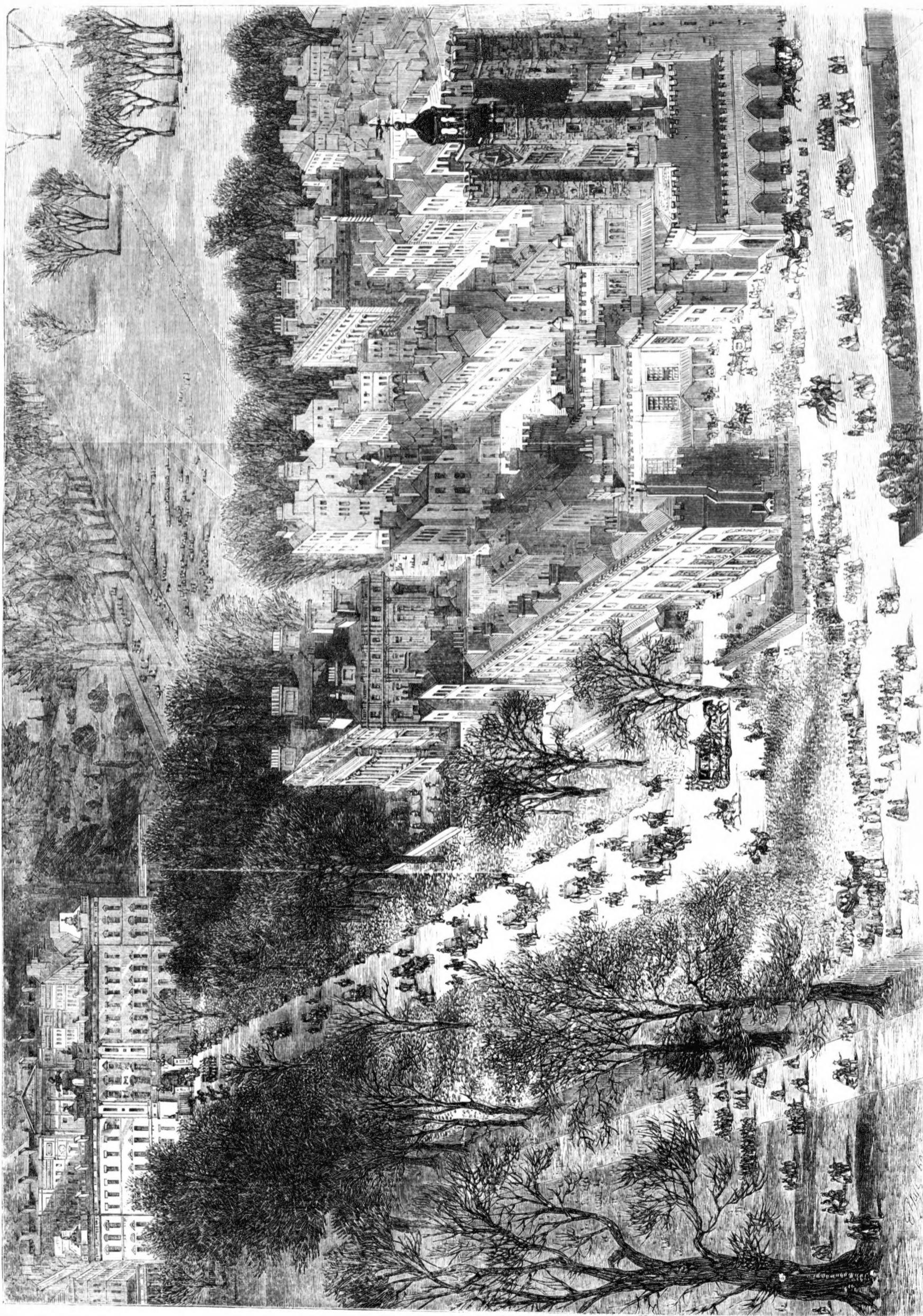
THE ENGLISH ENGINEERS AT NAPLES.—Mrs. Jessie Meriton White Meriton explains her alleged correspondence with Park, the English engineer imprisoned at Naples. The "act of treason" says—"It is also known that Miss White, on visiting Turin, had provided the conspirators with a box written in English and by herself, and directed to the machinist, Park. This execrable writing, which was preserved by Park, and was seized upon him, shows that he was no stranger to the criminal engagement, and was not ignorant of the object of the conspiracy. The letter runs thus:—'We desire to avoid the shedding of blood; our only object is to liberate our brothers from the horrible prisons of King Bomba, of Naples, so justly abhorred by the English. By assisting our efforts you will acquire the consciousness of doing a good act, an act which will be approved by the two nations—Italian and English. You will also have the merit of preserving this vessel for your employers. All resistance is useless. We are resolved on accomplishing our enterprise, or dying.' Mrs. Jessie Meriton White Meriton thus explains this matter:—'A few hours before leaving Genoa in the *Cagliari*, on the 23rd of June, 1857, Pisacane discovered that the engineers were English; he had never seen either of them, and did not know their names. As it was necessary that the whole crew should understand the reason of the seizure of the steamer, Pisacane, who could not speak English, dictated to me the above proclamation in Italian; I translated it. Surrounding in open sea by Pisacane and his band, armed to the teeth, the unarmed crew of the *Cagliari* yielded to an armed force more than twice their number; and, moreover, it appears from the statement of passengers since returned to Genoa, that the two engineers did their utmost to prevent the success of the enterprise. This is the truth."

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF OUDI.—The Queen-Mother of Oudi died in Paris on Monday afternoon, having arrived from England only on the Thursday previous. It is said that the Queen died of grief, which is possible.

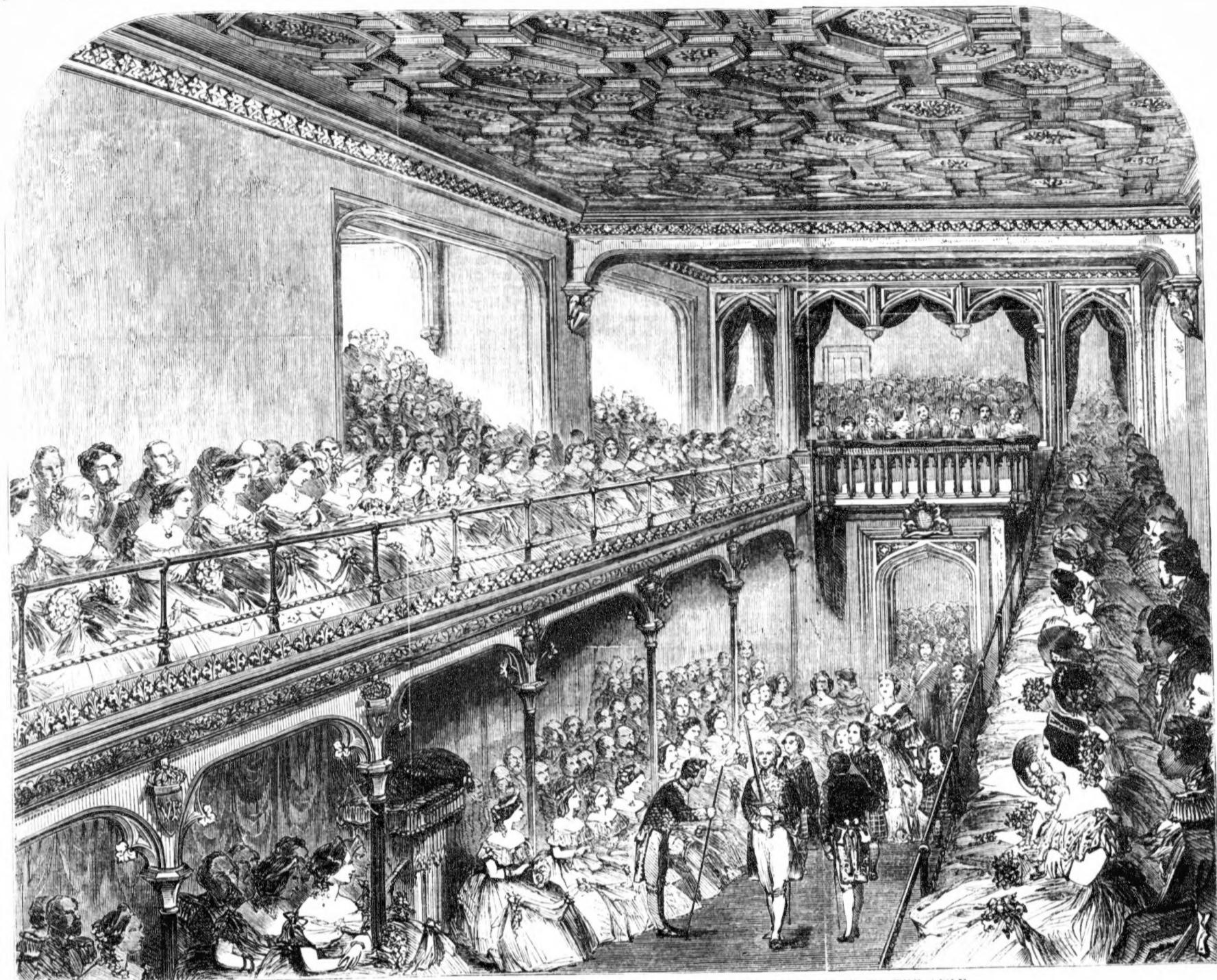
THE RIFF PIRATES.—During the bad weather which prevailed on the coast of Barbary from the 1st to the 15th of January, accompanied with storms of extraordinary violence, two merchant ships were cast ashore on the Riff coast. The pirates pillaged the two ships and murdered the greater part of the crews. One of these vessels was an Austrian, and the other a Portuguese.

EXPLOSION AT SEA.—On Christmas-day the ship *New England* sailed from New York, bound for Tasmania. The crew, inclusive of officers, comprised eighty men. A short time after the pilot left the vessel a storm came on. The sea swept over the ship; men were ordered to the pumps, and day after day they stood up to their waists in water, almost perishing with the cold. Nevertheless, the water gained on them, and the vessel began to sink. The captain now directed certain portions of the cargo to be thrown overboard, hoping to keep the vessel afloat a little longer. All this while lightning played about the ship, and presently a large quantity of naphtha ignited, and with a fearful explosion, ran in liquid fire over the deck, making dreadful havoc among the seamen. One person, who was standing over the spot where the naphtha was stored, was completely enveloped in flames; five others, including the first officer, were severely burnt, and, in addition to the burning, a boy had his thigh broken. Those who escaped more serious injuries had their faces scorched and blackened. Matters were fast approaching a crisis, when the cargo *China Lin*, came sufficiently near to rescue the whole of the crew from the burning vessel. One man died shortly afterwards; the other arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, and are now in the hospital.

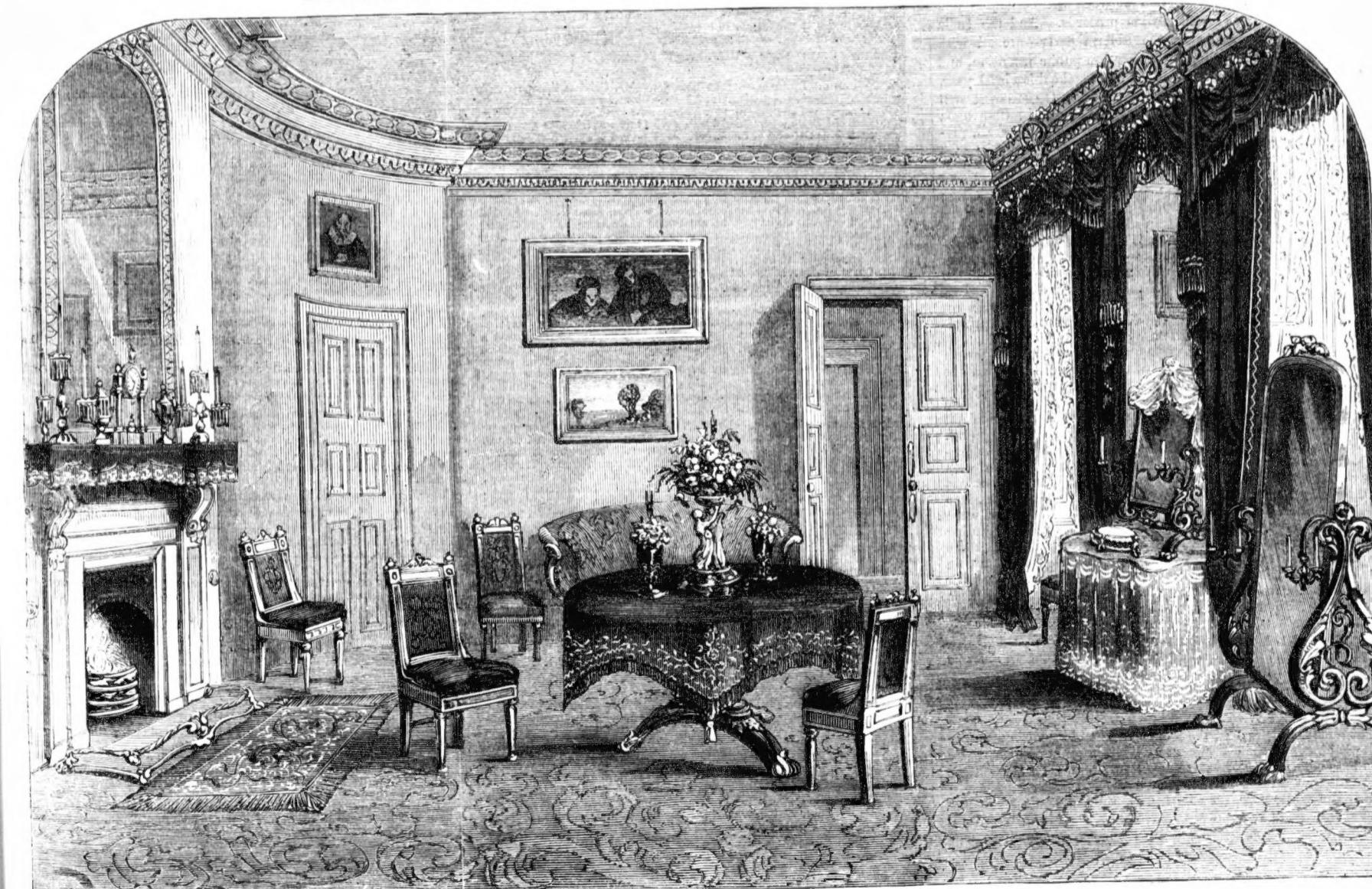
THE INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL.—During the twelve months ending the 31st of December, 1857, the mail conveyed by contract packets between the United Kingdom and the Australian colonies, and between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, contained the following number of letters: To and from Australia, 1,467,334; and to and from the East Indies and China, 1,532,257. It will be seen, therefore, that the correspondence with Australia is nearly as great as that to the East Indies and China.



THE GREAT VIEW OF BURGUNDY AND OF THE TUILERIES, SHOWING THE PROCESSION OF THE FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS.



THE GALLERIES OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL, SHOWING THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION PASSING UP THE AISLE.



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With the "Illustrated Times" of last Saturday was issued a large and highly-finished Engraving, printed separately from the Paper, comprising

PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND THE
PRINCE OF WALES.

Enclosed in an appropriate Embroidered Border.

This Number is still on sale, price (including the Portraits) 4d., or one by post for five shillings.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1858.

MASTER-PIECES OF MODERN ART.

The Proprietors of the "Illustrated Times" inform their subscribers that they have engaged for many months past in the preparation of a series of most highly-simulated Engravings on a large scale, to be printed separately from the paper, and which they propose to issue at short intervals throughout the coming year. Specimens of the Engravings will be ready in the hands of the news-agents, and the Proprietors will allow these specimens to speak for themselves, feeling confident that they will more than realise any analogy they could beget upon them.

The first of these Engravings will be issued early in the present year. Some idea of the sterling and interesting character of the series may be gained from the following list of subjects already completed:

The Return from Hawking. Painted by Sir E. Landseer, R.A.
The Wolf and the Lamb W. Mulready, R.A.
Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman C. Leslie, R.A.
The Shepherd's Chief Mourner Sir E. Landseer, R.A.
The Canterbury Pilgrims T. Stogard, R.A.
The Young Prince in the Tower Paul Delaroche.
Happy as a King W. Collins, R.A.
Crossing the Bridge Sir E. Landseer, R.A.
Family Happiness G. Catthorpe.
Old English Hospitality P. Mulready.
The Sanctuary Sir E. Landseer, R.A.
Crossing the Brook J. M. W. Turner, R.A.
The Death of Queen Elizabeth Paul Delaroche.
The Last In W. Mulready, R.A.
Woodland Dance F. Stoddard, R.A.
A Distinguished Member of the Humane Society Sir E. Landseer, R.A.

VALUABLE MAPS ON A LARGE SCALE.

During the present year the Proprietors will also issue at least Six Elaborately-engraved Maps, the same size as the Map of London, published by them in March last. The first of these will be

A GRAND MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

from the recent Ordnance Surveys, and including all the Railways throughout the Kingdom. The size will be 40 inches by 35 inches.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1858.

THE TWO BILLS.

THOUGH the natural interest and curiosity of the public about the "marriage" have by no means subsided yet, questions of a grave character press on us as the time draws near for the meeting of Parliament. These somehow all gather round two points of the highest importance—the question of India and the question of Reform. A connection between the two more and more discloses itself, as the discussion proceeds. And the India Company, the religious party, the Reform party—are all with more or less activity pushing their views on public attention, and getting up an excitement which promises to make this a brisk year.

We suspect that the Indian measure of the Government will prove a tougher job to pass than seemed likely some time ago; and we should not be surprised if the Reform one, after all, preceded it. The truth is, that the general interest in India is of a military character chiefly just now. People want to hear that Sir Colin has cut up the enemy root and branch; that the courts-martial are briskly at work; that reinforcements are preparing; and so forth. They do not want to be plunged into a controversy—while the information to decide it is still scanty—about Boards of Control, rights of zamindars, and acts of annexation. The Company has one good point in its favour—the point that it does seem hasty to change our system abruptly just on the heels of the mutiny, and when it will look as if the mutiny had frightened us into it. This, we say, is the most plausible thing their side has yet advanced, and it involves in the distance a question of principle, which deserves special mention by itself.

That question is, on which of two theories we are to govern India for the future—the theory of conciliating and managing the people, or the "conquest" theory. The Company claims the credit of having in the long run jockeyed the natives well—ridden them as a man does a horse about which he feels a little ticklish, and which must be humoured and spurred with nice judgment. It has kept up a fine Pagan indifference to the doings of missionaries—but has never intruded its Christianity—has only meddled with very outrageous features of native superstition. In fact, it has ruled by compromise and caution, and in a business-like way, true to its commercial tradition, which always reminds it that if it went to India not to conquer but to make money. In now reminding England of its achievements, its friends openly profess that the compromise and caution system must be stuck to; and that an attempt to seize the country in a way which seemed to threaten the native faith, would be the signal, not for a mutiny, but for a general insurrection—north, south, east, and west. On the other hand, the opposite theory is, that, after all, we do reign at bottom by force; that a formal announcement of supremacy would abolish complications, and give us a better system; and that we must be ready to maintain our empire by the sword.

It seems perfectly clear that the first of these theories, which has our own experience and that of the Romans in its favour, is generally to be preferred. We must not—seeing every week almost some fresh proof of the troublesome and capricious nature of the Indian, and the difficulty of maintaining a large army there—be too much fascinated by the apparent simplicity and grandeur of the plan for bringing India on its knees and converting it off-hand. But while we agree so far with the Company, we demur to what they seem to think the inevitable consequence, that they

alone are the fit persons to administer a cautious and conciliatory system. Why cannot the Crown have an Indian service as well as a military or naval one? Why should not men selected by it be as fit for an India Board as the men of business of the City? It is very proper that the "Dowb" danger should be pointed out, but there are Dowb, cousins of bankers and merchants, as well as of peers, and we suspect that mere talent would stand about as good a chance with one power as the other, and that under Downing Street, Parliament and the press could deal more readily with such cases. The middle classes, who are appealed to, know perfectly well that a writership or a cavalry cadetship are precisely as difficult to get for the aspiring Tom as anything of equal promise under the Crown. Then, in all their appeals, the Company have not explained the really important thing of the whole debate—why the mutiny found their model service so unprepared? So that altho' they have a great deal to do before they can fairly ask people to believe their rule the *populus* one. On the spot, it is the most exclusive and intolerant of other English influences of all powers of which England has any notion. Why, if it is so open and liberal, do all its 60,000 men in India along with it hate it so? Or how can exclusiveness of the Tyburnian sort be any more respectable than that of May Fair?

What the people have to do is to let these two powers outbid each other in enlarging the system and opening the career, and then to pronounce for the one that shows how this can be done most compatibly with the safety of the empire. And here delay would be as good for the people as it can possibly be for the Company. If Government, the present Government, be allowed to make the change at a blow, the triumph is more likely than anything to give them full confidence in their power to do what they like. Then we might expect the Clarendon element in the high offices with a sprinkling of Pittishes from top to bottom. Some people pretend that Palmerston is going to the country once more "on his name" to carry the India Bill, if need be, as he did the Chinese affair. But what would make this ludicrously absurd is that he admits that the House wants reforming; that there are classes in the country who ought to share in the constitution, but do not; and that to let well evolute these classes from having any voice in the settlement of India. We do not see how the two Bills indeed can be disengaged from each other entirely; because, settle India how we will, Parliament will always meddle with it more than it used to do; and if the Reform Bill is to alter the *personnel* of Parliament in any way, the sooner we have a new Parliament for the new business the better. These considerations induce us to inquire whether of the two Bills, the Reform ought to take precedence? Since the last-named was promised the Indian question has assumed a new complexion. The fighting, for one thing, seems to be more prolonged. The telegrams are full of little sputters of mutiny yet. Reinforcements have ceased to arrive; and the recruiting at home meanwhile is evidently dull enough, for the standard of height has once more been lowered by the Horse Guards. Under these circumstances, and with the causes of the mutiny wrapped in such profound mystery, one may surely postpone a question which we have scarcely yet the means of settling, to a question all the conditions of which are easily accessible, and all the principles of which have again and again been discussed in every variety of form. There is a disposition, which we think strengthens, to get this question settled once for all; and so long as this remains unachieved the country will never take heartily to those social improvements which are over and over again hopelessly forced upon its attention. We are aware that this last is not a consideration which is likely to weigh much with the existing Government. But perhaps it is not the less respectable on that account; and the most recent acts of the Executive have assuredly not tended to lessen the country's anxiety about any kind of reform.

THE EX-LORD MAYOR.—A committee has been formed for taking steps to present some testimonial to Mr. Abberman Finnis, in acknowledgement of his able discharge of the duties of the Mayoralty; of the support given by himself and the Lady Mayoress to the charities of the metropolis; and of the zeal exhibited by the former in bringing to light the commercial frauds in the city, and in devising and establishing the India Relief Fund.

TO REMOVE STAINS FROM A CABINET.—Get Clarendon out of the way as fast as you can.—PUNCH.

MR. GOLDEN'S REPRESENTATIVE REFORM.—Mr. Golden has written a letter to Mr. Williams, the chairman of his election committee at Huddersfield, to meet some of the objections which timid people have to the adoption of that good old Saxon franchise which gave every householder the rights and responsibilities of self-government. "It is not easy to persuade ourselves that if the whole of the ratepayers are admitted to the franchise, we shall not be subjected to the tyranny of the million; but if we analyse our friends, they will be found, I think, unmannly and groundless. What are we afraid of? Some sort of class-legislation? But I defy you to show the possibility of legislating for the benefit of the masses to the injury of the middle classes. If we have seen a comparative calm during the late commercial panic, it is, I believe, mainly to be attributed to the increased intelligence of the working people, who cannot, as a body, be now persuaded that their interests can be separated from those of their employers. We have made great progress in the right direction within my short experience. If we take a review of the conduct of the masses of the people on occasions of political strife, we shall find they have generally been right before their betters; and, although they have had no votes, their hands and voices have been raised in favour of every great principle of morality and justice. I have had great experience in appealing to all classes, and I say most sincerely that I would prefer an audience of which the working class formed a considerable part, in all cases where I was the advocate of the rights of humanity. There is much wisdom and truth in the saying of Montesquieu: 'Men, although it regulates in detail, are always moralists in the gross.' My own opinion is, that if the working classes had votes, they would be quite as eminently in their tendencies, after a little experience, as any other section of the community."

APPREHENSIONS ON DIVORCE.—A contemporary which deals with courteous and candidly-drawn, says that foremost among those who are about to present petitions under the new Divorce Act, is "a baronet whose literary talents and amateur love, combined with certain domestic scandals, rendered him unusually conspicuous in society." On his behalf, it is said, the services of Mr. Latour-James are retained. Next comes a Noble Lord, whose name is as yet unvoiced. Lastly, rumour mentions the name of a lady, a well-known writer, who has petitioned this court, but some doubts seem to be entertained as to whether the matter will be permitted to proceed. It is thought a compromise will be effected to prevent certain disagreeable exposures. On dit, that a lady, well known in literary circles, will also shortly avail her self of the relief to be afforded by this court.

MR. PALMERSTON AND THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.—A deputation of members of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Control, waited upon Lord Palmerston on Wednesday for the purpose of ascertaining his Lordship's opinions on the Church-rate question. They entered very fully into the early history of the church-rates, pointed out the evils that the present system entailed, and inquired what course his Lordship's government intended to adopt. Lord Palmerston said that the Government had a fall in preparation towards the close of last session, and that bill was now nearly completed. He could not say whether or not the Government would be able to introduce it in the course of the ensuing session, in consequence of the important character of the business to be brought before Parliament; nor could he explain the nature of the bill. The deputation obtained no more satisfactory answer than this, and at a subsequent meeting among themselves resolved, "That this deputation, having heard the unsatisfactory reply of Lord Palmerston to the statement this day laid before him, cannot return to their respective homes in the provinces without declaring its determination to press forward without delay, and on their own responsibility, a bill for the total and unconditional abolition of Church-rates." Sir W. Clay, M.P., introduced the deputation, which comprised several members of Parliament.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

M. MACQUAY (whom we introduced to our readers recently as part of Mr. Readle's "White Lies"), claims in the law courts a part in the fabrication of eighteen romances bearing Dumas' titular authorship, and succeeds 50,000t. It appears that he is the son of an Irishman or Scotchman of the name of MacQuay or Mackay.

LODGE CAMPBELL has confirmed the conviction of Satter, who was condemned to death for the murder of Thain, a detective officer.

LODGE PALMERSTON has granted a pension on the Literary Civil List of £100 a year to the widow of Douglas Jerrold.

MR. VATES, a hotel-keeper, of Birmingham, was garrotted the other night at his own door, and robbed of £100; he was found lying insensible.

THE LAMBERT MAGISTRATE has committed Feist, late Master of Newgate Workhouse, on two charges of illegally disposing of the bodies of deceased paupers for anatomical purposes. Bail was permitted.

THE REVEREND MORGAN COWIE, M.A., Rector of St. Lawrence, Jersey, to be appointed Inspector of Training Institutions, in succession to the Reverend Frederick Temple, now Head Master of Rugby School.

THE STANDARD OF REGIMENTS FOR ALL REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY SERVICE IN INDIA is to be reduced to five feet three inches, until further orders, the same remaining as at present, namely, from eighteen to thirty years.

THE COURTS OF QUEEN'S BENCH, sitting in banc, has decided that a stone engine used for driving a threshing-machine is an "implement of hostility," and consequently not liable to falls on turnpike-roads.

AN OLD FRENCH LADY, ninety-four years of age, died recently at Maida-Vale, Wimborne. She was the head of a family of five generations, living together all ladies, and composed of great-great-grandmother, grandmother, granddaughter, grandmother, mother, and daughter.

THOSE YOUNG GIRLS OF AACHEN, MUNICH, AND NUREMBERG, who are obliged to go out when it is dark, carry knives with which to defend themselves against the "fresserablers"; but those who are further advanced in years are armed with a more efficacious weapon—a paper full of pepper-snuff.

MR. WILLIAM THOMPSON, secretary of the Birmingham and General Provident and Benevolent Institution, the Provident Loan Society, and the Penny Savings' Bank, has descended—a daughter.

THE "MORNING POST" thinks it desirable to compel all foreigners in England to register their names and addresses at the head police-offices, and to arm the Home Secretary with power to deport any man suspected of intriguing against a neighbouring monarch.

MR. SETH REEVES is so much indisposed as to be obliged to forego all his present engagements.

ACCORDING TO A GENERAL SURVEY lately made of all the old castles and country seats now existing in France, there remain 20,312, of which 31 are of the 12th and 13th centuries, 894 of the 14th and 15th, and 3,114 of the 16th. The others are of a later date. More than 2,500 of them have drawbridges, turrets, and crenelated battlements.

COLONEL CHARRAS, who was ordered by the Belgian Government to quell Belgium, is, it is said, about to sail for the United States of America.

GENERAL CHANGARNIER is about to follow the example of General Lamoriciere, and return to France. The General will select his residence in the south.

DR. GEORGE THOMAS, one of the librarians at the Royal Court Library, at Munich, has discovered in the manuscript department of that rich collection a written copy of hitherto unknown sonnets by Petrarch, partly erotic and partly political.

SPONI, the venerable Capellmeister of Cassell, slipped while ascending the stairs of his club, and fell backwards. He lay for some time senseless; and it is feared that one of his arms is so severely injured that he will never be able to play the violin again.

ALL THE PERSONS implicated in the assassination of Mr. Sullivan at Lima are in the hands of the Peruvian authorities. The capture of the gang was effected by a party of military, by whom they were traced and discovered in December last.

LODGE GEORGE PAGET is the new Inspector-General of Cavalry in India. This appointment, like that of Lord Clarendon, has given the greatest dissatisfaction.

LADY DOUGLAS AND HER STEP-DAUGHTER, MISS MACKENZIE, are interesting themselves in collecting a fund to defray the transit expenses of an association of females, who purpose leaving England for India, personally to attend upon the sick and wounded officers and men.

THE TOOTH OF ST. MATTHEW THE BISHOP, one of the precious relics of the Church, has been stolen from the church of Salerno. It disappeared during the agitation consequent on the late earthquake. The Bishop has ordered the excommunication of the sinner, but to no effect; processions, with torches, have been made, all equally useless; the precious relic, which has saved Salerno from so many misfortunes, is not to be found.

A MONUMENTAL BRASS has lately been erected in Salisbury Cathedral to the memory of Mr. John Britton, the architectural antiquary.

THE NEW YORK JOURNALS express great apprehension that the "ice crop" will fail this winter; a serious thing in a city where the summers are very hot, and the people luxurious.

THE SATURDAY CONCERTS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE become more successful week by week. The music-room is almost invariably full, and the performances are listened to with marked attention. This is the more satisfactory since the programmes are such as to conciliate genuine amateurs.

AT LINCOLN, last week, a horse was sold after a new fashion, viz., at 3s. 6d. per stone, shoes included.

LODGE DUFFERIN is about to sail round the world in his yacht; we hope he will give us the story of his voyage when he returns.

A RELIGIOUS JOURNAL states that a memorial is being prepared for signatures against the appointment of the Marquis of Clanricarde as Lord Privy Seal.

ONE HAS BEEN FOUND FOR THE IDLE ABLE-BODIED SOLDIERS of the enormous French standing army; several thousands of them do the work of railway navvies on the line from Blida to Algiers, which being considered a strategic work, it is not infra dig, for red trousers to delve thereon. The recent call for recruits is suspected to be a "dodge" to secure cheap labour in Algeria.

THE DEATH OF THE MARCHIONESS OF WESTMEATH took place on Saturday afternoon. Her Ladyship occupied apartments in St. James's Palace, almost immediately adjoining the Chapel Royal. All the blinds of the house were down, as a sign that death was in the house, while in the chapel the Princess Royal was being married.

THE WEATHER, it is reported from agricultural districts, has been hitherto very favourable to farming operations, and to "the young wheats."

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL is to be removed from the 67th to be Colonel of the 93rd Highlanders.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Saturday week in Willis's Room, Lord Fairburne in the chair, for the purpose of promoting a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, K.C.B.

A PENSION OF £40 a year has been granted to Miss Hogg, the eldest daughter of the Ettrick Shepherd. A few years ago Lord Aberdeen bestowed on Mrs. Hogg, the poet's widow, a pension of £30, which she continues to enjoy.

THE PRUSSIAN PRINCES are making a tour of inspection of our ports and arsenals.

CHEVALIER BUNSEN has been created a Baron.

THE REV. SIR H. DUNKINFIELD died on Sunday last after an illness of two days, arising from severe internal inflammation.

THE RAGGED SCHOOL BOYS OF ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE were taken to the Crystal Palace on Thursday by the founder of the schools, the Rev. W. Rogers.

THE FOURTH OF THE SERIES OF SERVICES AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY, on Sunday last, was attended by a greater number of persons than on any previous occasion.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY of the settlement of the Australian Colonies was celebrated on Thursday evening by a grand dinner at the Albion Tavern. The chair was taken by Sir Charles Nicholson, late speaker of the Legislative Council, New South Wales. The Right Hon. Mr. Labouchere, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir John Pakington, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir R. Murchison, and other celebrities, were present.

THE LEVIATHAN.—A further advance has been made upon the position of the big ship, and she is now several feet nearer to the ends of the launching-ways. There was an unusual attendance of Royal and distinguished visitors on Saturday, including the Belgian Princes, the Duke de Brabant, and the Comte de Flandres. Later in the day, also the Prussian Princes paid a visit to the yard, and not only inspected the launching apparatus, but went on board and over every part of the monstrous hull, which is now at every tide surrounded with water to a considerable depth. It was expected that she would float to-day (Saturday) or to-morrow.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

The great excitement is over; we have married our Princess; and all we have got to do now is, as Mr. Alexander Smith forcibly observes, to "let red-hot youth cool down to iron man," which, amid the ceremonies and freezing formalities of a Prussian Court, I am inclined, from personal observation, to believe it will do very rapidly. You, who had your reporters and artists within the sacred precincts, will know all about the ceremonial and the doings inside the Chapel Royal; be it my task simply to chronicle the doings of the many-headed, among whom I strolled on the day of rejoicing. There can be no doubt that the holiday was a success. Dull, heavy, occasionally brutal, as we are in our merriment, there is a solid enjoyment, an unimpeachable spirit of content and thanksgiving for a very little relaxation, in us, which I have never found among more excitable and more perpetual-fête-enjoying nations. The crowd which thronged the streets on Monday was exceedingly loyal, quiet, well-behaved, orderly, and withal particularly happy. The chaff which flew before the wind, and by it always will where a London mob is concerned, was smart of course, but guileless and void of rancour; foreign potentates, however fantastic in appearance, were allowed to pass unscathed by ribald jokes; and the gorgeously-attired flunkies were perhaps the only victims. Despite the fact that but few of the shops were closed, the holiday seemed general, and every class of society was represented in the street. I do not think I ever saw so many young people and children in the crowd, both during the day, and at night when the illumination attracted the million. In most cases the devices were old, stale, and conventional—V.R.'s, P.E.'s, and P.A.'s abounded; but in two or three instances there were some striking novelties. The effect of the Quadrant, the entire line of which was lighted with one long unbroken row of gas jets, stretching just above the level of the shops, was excellent. The Egyptian Hall, with its waving banners, its illuminated pictures of Windsor and Stolzenfels, its gay *lampoons*, and airy cherubs, and swinging baskets filled with fresh moss and graceful flowers, was, in its pleasant Parisian lightness and elegance, a cheerful oasis in the well-known desert of oil and gas-stars, and jaded copy-book mottoes, with which it was surrounded; and Mr. Apsley Pellatt deserves great credit for the good taste in which his illumination was conceived, and the liberality with which it was carried out. I do not think that Mr. Melton, the hatter, or Mr. Cheek, of the umbrella-shop, exhibited much loyalty in their *beleuchtung*, the one giving a transparency of a cupid flying away under a large hat, the other revealing his own not too melodious name in gas letters of two feet high. The advertising puff-direct shines through each, and the illuminations would have been as appropriate and as interesting on any other night as on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal. I should imagine that the general public would sympathise with the hearty honest behaviour of all the Royal Family, including the newly-married couple, as reported in the daily papers. It is pleasant to hear of crowned and coroneted people forgetting the divinity which hedges them round, forgetting the starch and buckram of Court and official life, and kissing and crying in public like ordinary mortals would do under similar circumstances.

Public rumour, or the expression of popular opinion which lies generally in details, but occasionally has some backbone of truth, seems to think that Lord Palmerston is going ahead too fast, and that the utter recklessness with which he bestows valuable and important public appointments on men who are valueless and unimportant, if not something worse—will soon bring him to the lowest ebb in the estimation of that class in whose support his safeguard has hitherto been, the tax-payers, the populace of England. The recent nomination of Lord George Paget to be Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, to be the presiding genius to whom such men as Colonel Jacobi and the Indian officers whose lives have been passed in the country and the service are to bow and appeal, has created an unmistakable feeling of unanimous disgust. This is the first mistake made by the Duke of Cambridge since he has held the post of Commander-in-Chief, but of so grave a nature is it, that it will go far to endanger the popularity which he justly earned by his admirable conduct in the Ernest Vane Tempest matter.

As to the selection of Colonel Phipps for the K.C.B.-ship, which has been the subject of so much angry comment, the mistake lay not so much in the act itself, as in the choice of the time for carrying it out. Colonel Phipps is known to all with whom he has been brought into contact as a most kind-hearted, courteous gentleman, discharging many difficult duties cleverly and satisfactorily. He has been as useful, and considerably more agreeable than Sir Charles Trevelyan, who enjoys the same dignity; but to couple his name, and to reward him equally, with the heroes of Lucknow, was certainly a mistake.

By the way, I hear that, upon reading Brigadier-General Inglis's despatch of the investment of Lucknow, the Queen sent to Sir Frederick Thesiger, to whose daughter Inglis is married, to express her delight at its spirit and talent, and she begged that any private letters, not too confidential in their nature, which might be received, might be sent for her perusal.

The author world, which is always in open antagonism to the publishing world, will be rather up in the stirrups just now at the successful issue of Mr. Reade's trial with Mr. Bentley of the copyright and percentage system of agreement. Though not entirely decisive, the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood is a great step in favour of Mr. Reade, who is to be commended for the talent and courage with which he pleaded his suit in person.

Any clear, precise, and easily intelligible information on India is of use just now. A lecture combining all these qualities, on the past and present state of our possessions in the East, was delivered at the Literary Institute in Aldersgate Street last week, to a large audience, by Mr. Buott, a new candidate for fame.

What I can ever written to induce people to believe that I am a valuable medium through which to propagate *en dits* of the Court, I know not, and yet a correspondent writes to this effect, and to assure me that the Earl of Carlisle is about to be married to a daughter of Earl Fitzwilliam! I know nothing about it, but give you the report as it reaches me.

Lord Palmerston has won golden opinions by his bestowal of the pension of £100 a year on Mrs. Jerrard. After the constant paragraphs announcing the appropriation of the set-aside £1,200 a-year to unknown poets and female writers, it is gratifying to meet with one name so likely to command general public sympathy.

Mr. John Phillip, A.R.A., the well-known painter of Spanish life, was present, by the Queen's command, at her Majesty's ball, and at the wedding of the Princess Royal; of the last ceremony he is about to execute a picture on a large scale. The commission was originally offered to Mr. Frith, but that gentleman, on account of the multiplicity of his engagements, and his earnest desire to complete the work on which he is at present engaged, "Epsom Downs on the Derby Day," was compelled to decline it.

I have just heard some curious statistics, which will show that loyalty and appetite go hand in hand. On the night of the 25th, Evans's Superior Rooms were crammed, and between eight o'clock and two p.m., there were consumed in that establishment alone 21 dozen of kidneys, 475 chops, 280 Welsh rabbits, 1,500 glasses of stout, and a hogshead of pale ale!

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

LYCEUM—GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

Mr. LEIGH HUNT's new play of "Love's Amazements," produced last week at the Lyceum, was a genuine success. The plot is simple to a degree; but the language abounds in pretty metaphor and quaint conceits, strung together in easy flowing blank verse. Mr. Dillon was very well suited with a jovial, roystering character, and played with great spirit. Mr. Shore looked like a gentleman, and spoke with taste and feeling; and Mrs. Dillon and Mrs. Mellon made the most of two slight parts.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have returned to London, and recommenced at the Gallery of Illustration. The entertainment is as good and as attractive as ever; and the ventilation of the hall has been much improved.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND,
ON HER MARRIAGE WITH
THE PRINCE FREDERICK-WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

The words are uttered, the vow made,
The compact sealed beyond recall;
The city-shaking cannonade,
The clanging bells, heard above all
The million tongues in street and square—
The chariots' long incessant roar,
The bannered trumpet's brazen blare,
The leagues of light from roof to floor—
Have rolled the tidings far and wide
That England's daughter's now a bride.

The misty fall of cloud-like lace,
The youth and beauty ranged around—
Albeit no more lovely face
Than thine amongst them could be found;
The blinding flash of gems and gold—
Heirlooms of hundreds who have died—
Unmoved thine eyes could not behold;
But never heart more free from pride
Was to the marriage-altar led,
Nor the "I WILL!" more humbly said.

Not upon earth thy dreamy eyes
Did at that solemn moment rest;
But, upturned, watched the sacrifice,
And prayed the offering might be blest.
The pomp and pride that round thee lay
Thy inward eye did not then see;
But golden-dawnings far away,
Bright openings of eternity:
Dim visions of a higher crown
Than Death can reach or tumble down.

Inseparable, day by day,
Thou must go with him hand in hand,
Until one stumbles by the way.
Upon that dark and silent land
Where myriads have fall'n before—
The mightiest emperors that reigned,
The high, the low, the rich, the poor,
Have the same goal at length attained:
Jostling each other on the road,
To lay down life's last weary load.

Ministr'ing angels of the heart
Will thy pure thoughts for ever be;
Pursuing still "the better part,"
Like her of old, oft named to thee,
Thy face (that index of the mind)
With godly promises is spread;
Telling of virtues stored behind,—
Of blessings thou were born to shed
Upon the needy, poor, and old,
Which Heaven returns a thousand-fold.

Oft wilt thou in thy musing hours,
Send thy thoughts wandering o'er the sea,
When Windsor's high and hoary towers
Will flash back on thy memory.
And other pictures which thy mind
Has in its golden gallery hung,
Thou oft will look upon, and find
At times strange lights around them flung—
Colours and forms in which thou'lt trace
Outlines of each remembered face.

Objects on which thou lovest to look,
When thou went'st wandering all alone—
The flowers reflected in the brook,
The opening streaks of rosy dawn
Chequering those glades of forest olden;
When like a bird thou did'st rise early
And sang unto the morning golden,
While the dews lay round and pearly.
All these, through bowery hollows green,
Will by thy inward eye be seen.

Never did Want to thee appeal
And empty-handed homeward go;
For Pity, such as angels feel
When they look down on human woe,
Stands sentry at thy melting heart;
Sorrow for others thou hast known,
At which thy ready tears would start,
But very rarely at thine own:
Self-sacrifice all eyes may trace
Lettered upon thy sweet, firm face.

When thou art gone, old age will lean
Upon his staff in the warm sun,
And tell how kind thou'rt to him been,
Talk of the good that thou hast done,
Tell how thy presence did beguile
Remembrance of his aches and pains,
And oft recall thy pleasant smile.

Princess! the simplest heart retains,
Though hidden 'neath exterior rude,
The strongest sense of gratitude.

Many on Osborne's tower will gaze
As on a lighthouse by the sea,
And sigh to think its welcome blaze
Was quenched to them when they lost thee;
Think how to it, in trouble turning,
It cheered them to know thou wert there;
To see thy virgin lamp still burning,
And know that thou wert ever near,
Watching for signals on Life's wave,
And stretching out thine arm to save.

Would these were all thou'lt leave behind!
Alas! for England that 'tis so.
But in this city thou may'st find
Myriads enduring greater woe,
Who sit and hear each other moan,
Starving amid ill-paid employment,
In courts and alleys, helpless, prone,
Dragging through life without enjoyment.
God grant such suffering be not seen
Wherever thou may'st reign as Queen.

From thee may spring another race

Of virtuous Queen and upright King
A line whence History may trace
A dawning into better things,
Thy goodness, without pomp or show;
Such daydien on Saxon Alfred's mind,
Who empty splendour did overthrow,
And said, "In GOD'S eye all mankind
Alike are high and noble born
Vies can 'unmable' us alone."

Oft in some calm domestic hour
Thy husband may appeal to thee,
And thy persuasive voice have power
To turn aside his sympathy
From the oppressor to the oppressed.

Then stand thou forth, although alone,
Against injustice to protest,
And thou'l be worthy of a throne.
Be bold, whatever may betide,
When Truth and Right are on thy side.

Forgot not England's glorious name—
Forget not Her heroic race—

Forget not that we trust our fame
With thee, to honour or disgrace,
Thou'l not forget the World's great eye

Like noon-day rays may fall on thee,
And in thy every act espouse
Thou art the Daughter of the Free,
Remember that, go where you will,
Old England's glory's round thee still.

Though soft as Love's eyes in a dream,
Read I aright, there lie concealed
A fire in thine, mild as they seem,
Whose flash has yet to be revealed;

Something of England's Lion-look

To kindle awe, subject, command—

Neglect nor insult will thou brook,
Whilst thou hast power to raise thine hand,
The imprint of the Saxon race

Is God-stamped on thy English face.

And Time will give thy youthful brow

Something of a far holier look,
When glancing down thou seest below,
Clear-mirrored as if in a brook,
Features reflecting back thine own.

Then in its eyes with love more deep

Than human utterance can know,
Thou'l gaze until they close in sleep;
And while thou gazest, bless the hour
That Heaven gave thee such a flower.

May thy life-path with flowers be strown,

And the sweet fragrance by them given
Be round thee in rich incense thrown,
And breathed back in thy prayers to Heaven.

A life retired can not be thine;

But in thy meek humility

Thou with a modest light will shine—

Example unto all who see—

A light that shall be wide and far

Worshipped and known as England's Star.

THE FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE second of the "Festival Performances" consisted of Balfe's "Rose of Castile," and a stupid farce called "Boots at the Swan," in which there is, nevertheless, an admirable scene for Mr. Robson.

The cast of the "Rose of Castile" was the same as at the Lyceum when the opera was first produced, with the single exception that Mr. Weiss's part was taken by Mr. Ferdinand Glover—an evident change for the worse. Mr. Mellon conducted, and the brass instruments, and especially the cymbals and other instruments of percussion, in which the orchestra of her Majesty's Theatre is usually so great, were kept in due subjection.

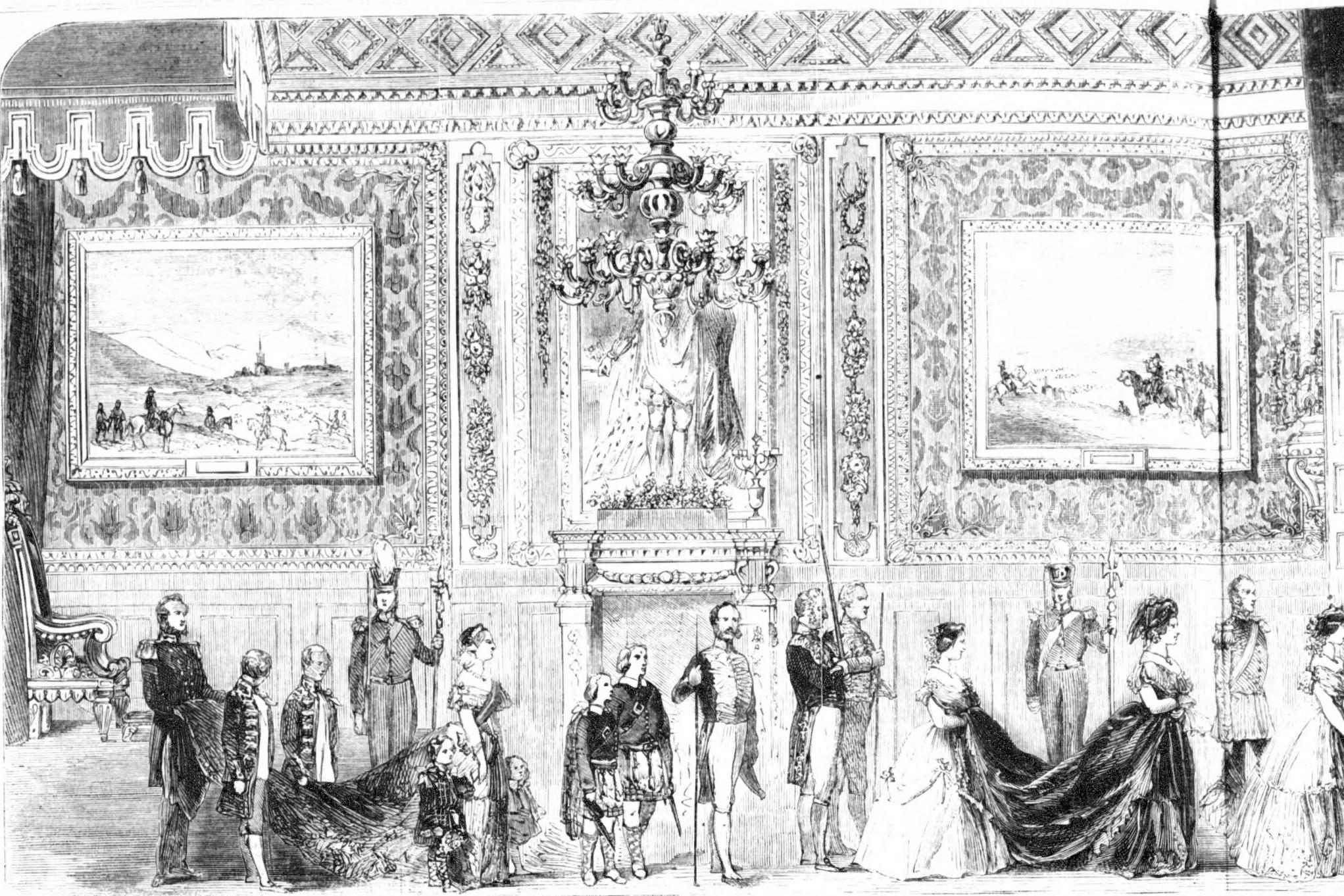
Poor Miss Pyne, with an organ equally delicate and susceptible, was suffering from an attack of bronchitis. Off the stage she was literally unable to speak, but, by an exercise of that extraordinary power of which artists of a peculiar nervous temperament are known to be capable, she succeeded in fulfilling all the exigencies of her part, and not only sang, but also spoke, as on all other occasions, as long as she remained in presence of the public. The "Convent Cell" was never executed more perfectly than on this night, and the laughing trio met with at least its accustomed effect. It is true that the success of the latter *morceau* does not depend on Miss Pyne alone; but in her grand air—or rather scene—"A simple peasant girl I be," which is certainly one of the most trying in the whole of the soprano's very trying part, she sang with all her ordinary power and brilliancy, and it was not until towards the close of the opera that her voice appeared to fail her in the least.

Mr. Harrison appeared to give general satisfaction; but ought the Germans to be allowed to go away with the notion that he is our best tenor, when we have another one named Sims Reeves? Certainly Miss Pyne is the most admirable of all our operatic sopranis, but neither Mr. Harrison nor Mr. Ferdinand Glover can claim the first position among our tenors and basses. It may be urged that it would have been impossible to offer Mr. Sims Reeves a part which had been "created" by Mr. Harrison. We are inclined to think so ourselves; but, after all, it is for operatic managers to arrange these things, and for operatic critics to approve or disapprove of them afterwards. What we maintain is, that some means ought to have been devised for producing an English opera supported not merely by good voices, but by our very best.

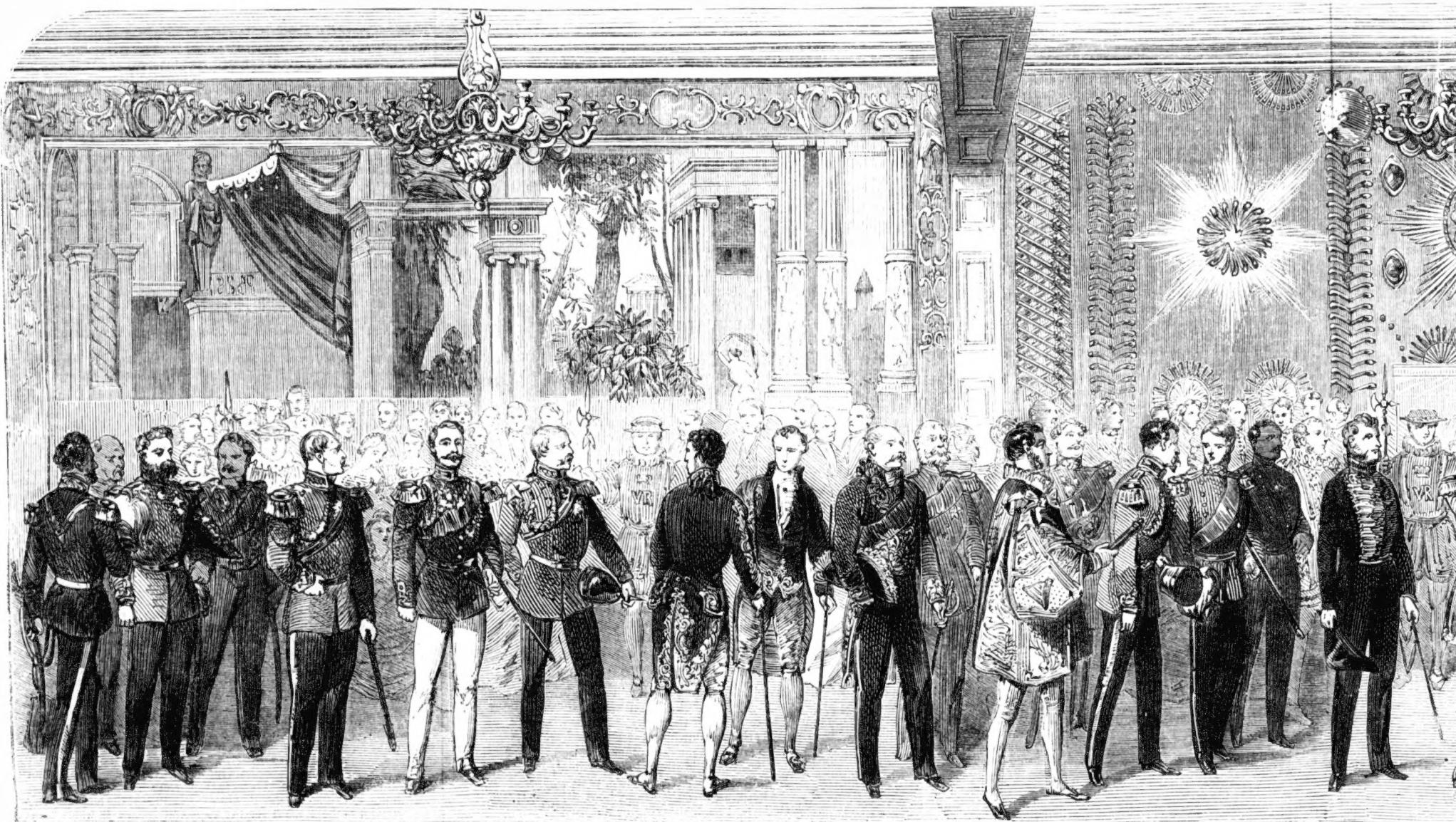
Robson in "Boots at the Swan" excited the loudest laughter, and at the same time the highest admiration.

On Saturday evening the "Sonnambula" was given—this being the third of the Festival Performances. Piccolomini appeared for the first time in the part of Amina, and Giuglini also for the first time in that of Elvino. Piccolomini has returned to London with a voice which has certainly not suffered from continued exercise in the provinces and in Germany. On the contrary, it is certainly stronger and more flexible than it was last season. The part of Amina suits her admirably, and she sings the music with evident predilection. Her great vocal success is, as might be expected, the final air; her great dramatic triumphs being in the *finale* to the second act, and the "All is lost" scene with Elvino, where, in an active sense, she has really nothing to do, though her passionate grief completes the situation in the most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Howard Glover's cantata, which was performed for the first time on Saturday, opens with an effective chorus in march time, which is followed by an air for Giuglini. This is succeeded by a very beautiful melody (of the mezzo-soprano character), which is given to Piccolomini and Spezia, and the cantata terminates with the *reprise* of the chorus. The only words that were intelligible were those sung by Piccolomini; but persons who have read the cantata are of opinion that the author ought to be grateful to the Italians for the successful manner in which they disguised his verses.

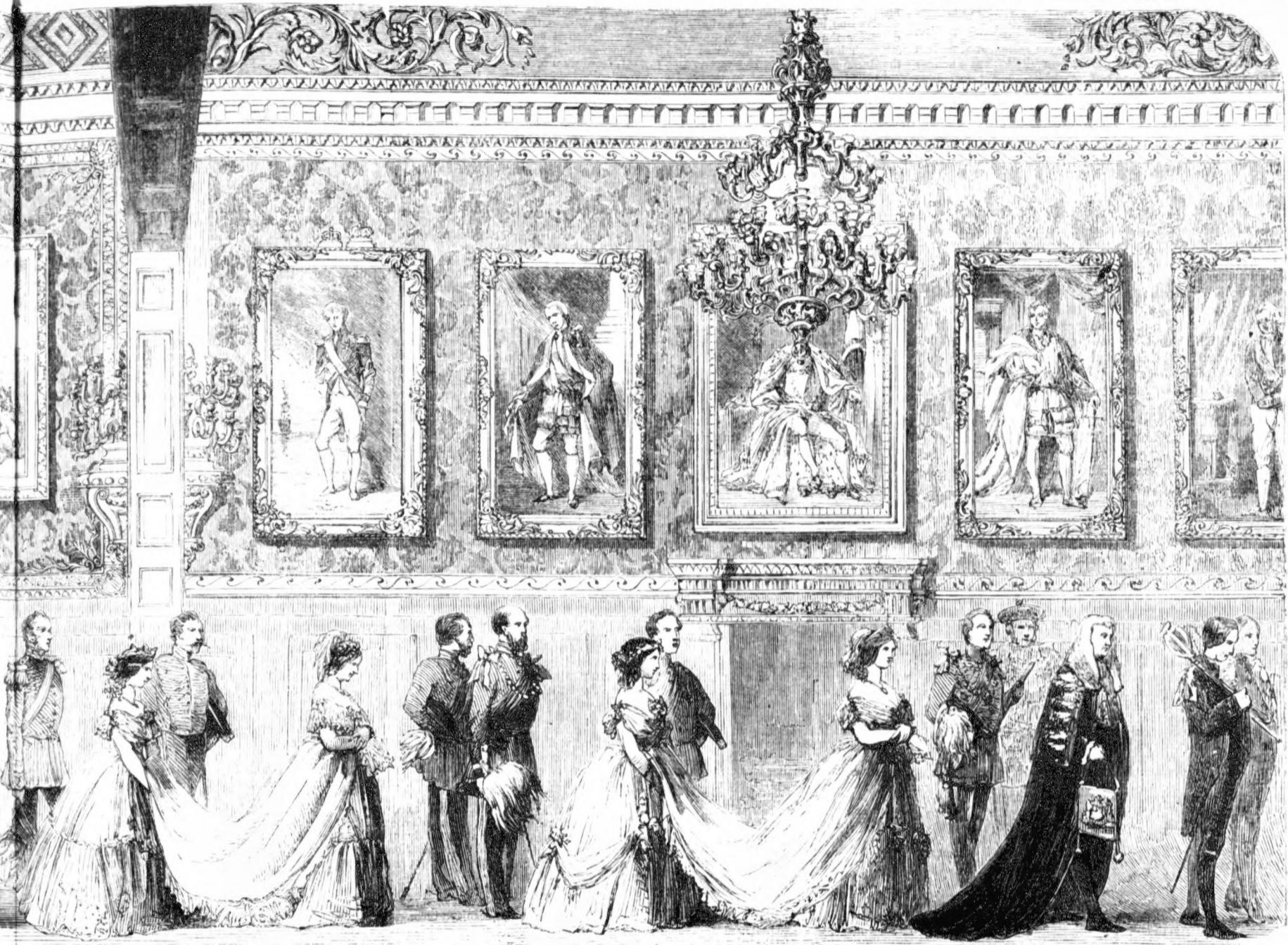


THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION THROUGH THE THRONE-ROOM AND

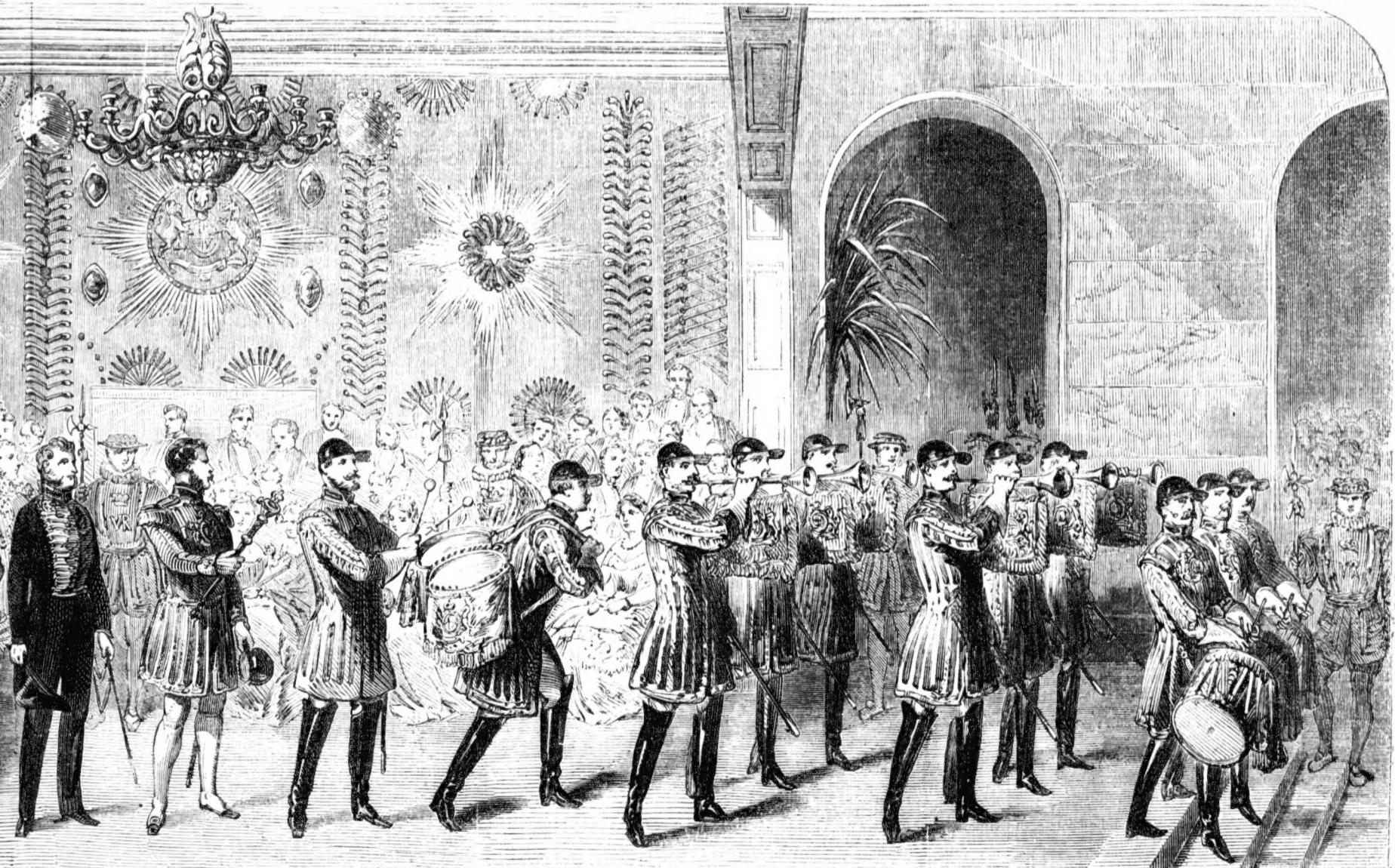


THE BRIDEGROOM'S PROCESSION THROUGH

THE TAPESTRY C



THRONE-ROOM AND THE PRESENCE CHAMBER.



THE TAPESTRY CHAMBER AND ARMOURY.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL

The marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick-William of Prussia was celebrated on Monday, with all the splendour of modern state ceremonial. The day was even more generally kept as a holiday by all classes in the metropolis than had been expected, and the crowds that collected in the Park and the vicinity of the Palace were immense, though there was little outdoor pageantry. A transient glimpse of the Royal party and foreign guests was all that could be obtained, yet the event excited interest enough to keep those thousands together for many hours. It was a good and hearty popular feeling unmistakeably displayed.

THE PARK.

Long before the day had dawned, streams of pedestrians had set in the direction of the Park, and it is not at all uncertain that great numbers of persons were on the ground as early as four or five in the morning. A cold frosty fog, and a keen, biting atmosphere rendered it far from pleasant to the knots of loiterers who hovered about the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace. As the sun rose the crowds thickened; at every footstep parties were encountered—some bent more on business than pleasure. All the dilapidated hand-barrows, trucks, and stalls of Clerkenwell and Whitechapel appeared to be in requisition for "stands"; they came looming through the mist like spectral monsters, and, under cover of the temporary darkness, their enterprising owners succeeded in planting some of them even against the Palace walls. The morning advanced, and the day declared itself fine. By this time the Park was literally thronged; not a foot of space between the gates of the Palace and Chapel Royal was without its tenant; and up to about an hour before the Royal party left the Palace for St. James's all the features of an ordinary fair were observable. There were venders of spice nuts, oranges, and sweets in abundance; and itinerant ballad singers chanting odes upon the happy event. There were huge parti-coloured umbrellas, beneath which you could be weighed for the small charge of a halfpenny. One man stood upon a four-legged stool, and, uncovered, addressed the people around him, assuring them that he could dispose to them, at one penny each, the love letters of Prince Frederick and the Princess Royal. This possessor of Royal documents, however, in spite of his persuasive oratory, made no impression on the crowd, who disbelieved the authenticity of the missives; and there was little or no demand for the autographs. More fortunate were the venders of illustrated penny programmes of the procession and ceremony, which, in the more remote quarters of the Park, carpeted the ground. Even the ancient milk stands at Spring Gardens were decorated, for the first time we believe, with gaudy banners.

In the immediate neighbourhood of St. James's the efforts of the police, though assembled in great force, were all but powerless against the enormous masses with which they had to contend, and when the advance of the leading troopers of the escort announced the approach of the Royal party, it was with the utmost difficulty that a passage could be kept for the Royal carriages, and this was only done by the aid of the Life Guards and the mounted police. At one moment the screams of women and children were terrible, and several persons fainted.

The outdoor procession was inferior to what may be seen every year at the opening of Parliament, and as only a very few of the spectators could catch a glimpse of it as it rapidly passed along the Mall, the cheering was not enthusiastic. The bridal procession consisted of upwards of twenty carriages. First came the Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Princes Frederick-Charles, Frederick-Albert, and Adalbert of Prussia, the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the Duke of Brabant, the Count of Flanders, and their respective suites in coaches drawn each by two horses. After a short interval followed the Bridegroom in a state carriage drawn by four black horses. His Royal Highness was escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, and attended by the gentlemen of his suite. His reception by the multitude was most enthusiastic. The remaining coaches were occupied by her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Bride, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family. Her Majesty and the Princess Royal rode together in a carriage drawn by cream-coloured horses, and the cheers which greeted their appearance were vehement and prolonged. A strong detachment of the Life Guards closed the procession.

THE PALACE—THE DECORATIONS.

The Royal party alighted at the garden entrance, where a temporary colonnade or covered way had been constructed, under which the carriages drove, and from which the Royal party entered the Palace. Here the decorations were marked by exquisite taste. The interior of the pavilion was lined with scarlet and purple cloth, and the drapery was arranged in elegant folds around the opening at either end. The slender pillars which supported the roof were connected by garlands formed of holly, golden furze, and laurustinus in flower, with pendants composed of tendrils of ivy. A knot with streamers of the colours of England and Prussia united the garlands over each column. The principal entrance to the Palace was set in a frame of leaves, flowers, and berries, combined in a most pleasing manner, and was surmounted by an arch, consisting of palm branches and other exotic plants. Within doors all was new, and rich, and appropriate. Waiting-rooms lay invitingly open to the right and left, in which such of the Court attendants as were not to take part in the procession could remain, while the more important functionaries followed onward in the train of the Sovereign. In front rose the staircase, newly carpeted in crimson, its balustrades painted in royal blue and richly gilded, and tastefully decorated with creeping plants interwoven with roses and camellias. At the top on the right was the Bride's boudoir, sparkling in white and gold, its walls furnished with costly mirrors, and its toilette table draped in Honiton lace, and finished with regal magnificence. On one of the toilette appointments the gaze of such ladies as were admitted to a transitory peep was fixed with extraordinary admiration and curiosity. This was a gigantic pincushion, the frame of which was of wood richly carved and gilt, and the top covered with the richest Honiton lace, on which the royal monogram was beautifully embroidered. Across the landing a pair of folding-doors thrown open disclosed the suite of state apartments, the council chamber, the throne-room, Queen Anne's room, the tapestry chamber, the armoury, and then the great staircase leading through the colour-court to the Chapel Royal, the entrance to which was in the centre of a rather gloomy passage running at right angles through the last-named apartments.

The floral decorations require special notice. They were gorgeous specimens of what may be styled floral architecture, and reflect great credit on the taste and judgment of the lady of Sir Benjamin Hall, who superintended their entire arrangement. Commencing with the state entrance from the Palace gardens, on the right and left of the covered way, beneath which the Queen and her illustrious guests alighted, there had been erected a screen, composed of branches of laurel and bay-tree, which stood out in fine relief against the purple and scarlet draperies with which the archway was adorned. The whole length of this entrance was covered with evergreens, and in the centre of the highest point a boss of flowers and evergreens, ornamented with a knot, composed of the united colours of England and Prussia, formed an appropriate finish.

Beneath this covered way garlands of luxuriant evergreens, with handsome pendants formed of tendrils of ivy, were hung from pillar to pillar throughout its whole length. The garlands were formed with a double twist of laurustinus in flower, alternated with golden furze, the centre coil being composed of holly studded with berries. Over each column the garlands were united by knots with streamers of the colours of England and Prussia. A second row of garlands of the same description ornamented the opposite side, and the door by which her Majesty entered appeared to be set in a frame of the

most exquisite combination of flowers, leaves, and berries. The windows on both sides had a similar framework, as well as the new doors for the Royal suite on each side of her Majesty's entrance, although less gorgeously decorated than the doorway through which the Queen passed, over which was an arch formed of real palm branches.

In the throne-room and in Queen Anne's room miniature parterres of flowers were flourishing on the mantel-pieces, while delicate twining plants in diminutive festoons fringed the edge of the marble. Each window throughout the whole length of the state apartments was filled with flowers set in beds of moss. At the top of the state staircase the *coup d'œil* was both striking and beautiful. The first object that met the eye was the initials V.A. and F.W., formed of red and white camellias, upon a background of evergreens, plaited in so artful a manner as to compose a rich natural tapestry, the deep emerald tint of which admirably threw out in *alto-relievo* the initials of the Royal Bride and Bridegroom. This entablature was supported and ornamented by palm branches, united by the colours of England and Prussia. In the corners of the landings below, and right and left of these Royal ciphers, stood gigantic leaves of the celebrated fan-palm, each leaf of which measures sixteen feet in height. The rail of the grand staircase was entwined with the stephanotis, interpersed with white flowers.

On entering the Colonnade, garlands of the same description as those at the Queen's entrance were formed in double lines between the columns on one side, and against the wall on the other. And the effect of the suitable arrangement of colours was here peculiarly apparent, the garlands being united with the colours of Prussia and England between the gray marble columns; but on the wall opposite, which is scarlet, they were united by the bridal favours of white satin and silver. Under the centre of each garland a knot of various flowers was attached to the wall with another bridal favour of the same materials; and these garlands, knots of flowers, and favours continued throughout the whole length of the passage leading to the chapel.

From an early hour in the morning all these Royal apartments and their intervening galleries were the scene of continuous bustle and excitement. Groups of magnificently dressed ladies might be seen rushing about everywhere ticket in hand, and appealing to impulsive masters of the ceremonies. The colour-court, which admitted morning costume, was soon packed with human heads; and Queen Anne's room, the tapestry-chamber, and the armoury, rapidly filled with its more elaborately-costumed occupants. The ladies who occupied the seats in these apartments were for the greater part in the bloom of youth; they were all in full court dress, and the dazzling effect of their jewels and feathers, their silks and laces, but above all, their natural charms, may easily be imagined. They rose as each procession passed before them and did homage to it by a deep obeisance, which was graciously acknowledged by her Majesty and the other principal personages. Most of the gentlemen present wore a military or a naval uniform, and the flashing of swords and the glitter of gold lace added yet another feature of brilliancy to the scene.

The greatest portion of the spectators who were admitted by tickets within the Palace were accommodated in the Colonnade, along which the three processions passed from the state rooms to the chapel. The entrance to these seats was from the lower end of St. James's Street, and before the hour of opening the doors a crowd, chiefly of ladies, had gathered round them. The arrangements were carried out very punctually. At ten precisely the ticket holders were admitted, and though there was something of a rush, yet, as access to the top tier of seats that rose from the pillar side of the colonnade upwards was given by three separate stairways, there was no confusion. The first comers chose the best seats, and the lower tiers were speedily occupied. The seats were covered with scarlet cloth, crossed by blue lines marking the space for each person. But as the majority were ladies, it required some polite interference on the part of the attendants, and much compression of voluminous skirts, before the seats could be made to hold the appointed number. In half an hour the whole space was filled. Then began the period of waiting, incident to all such occasions; it was enlivened by the frequent passing of uniforms up and down the colonnade, the heralds and pursuivants being especially active; now and then a Minister, a Gold Stick, or some well-known military name, was noted. There were some errors of course; Clarence, King-at-Arms, was mistaken for a Yeoman of the Guard, and a party of diplomatists were generally supposed to be Prussian footmen. Random speculations of this kind, and criticisms of each other's toilettes by the ladies, filled up the time very agreeably. The prevailing style of dress was befitting a bridal; there were so many white bonnets and gauzy veils that it might have been supposed a large number of brides had been dispersed among the spectators. There were singularly few gentlemen; parties had evidently been made up with only the indispensable amount of male escort. The scene, therefore, was all colour, tier on tier, like a brilliant slope of flowers. The spaces between the pillars of the colonnade were hung with wreaths of ivy, holly, and other evergreens, fastened with rosettes and streamers of white satin; the opposite wall was similarly decorated, with the addition of bouquets of palm leaves and flowers. Beneath every rosette was the plume and helmet of a tall guardsman, also his cuirass, and finally his boots; the red coat being all but merged into the scarlet drapery behind him.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL—ARRIVAL OF THE VISITORS.

The entrance to the Chapel Royal was in the Ambassadors' Court, fronting the windows from which her Majesty was proclaimed in June, 1837. Beyond this doorway is the passage or ante-chapel, as it is called, but which is nothing more nor less than a hall passage, low in height, and mean in width. A door on the left opens direct upon an apartment, neither long nor high, a narrow gallery running along each side, every spot occupied with crimson seats, and the whole of its small interior dressed with crimson velvet and gold. This is the Chapel Royal. It has undergone many changes and alterations since Holbein built it for Henry VIII. It has been a Roman Catholic chapel, a Protestant chapel, then a store-room, then a guard-room, then a Protestant chapel again, and lastly a Chapel Royal. But the changes for the present occasion have altered its internal aspect quite as much as any of these vicissitudes could have done.

Wren married his second wife here, and thus inaugurated its long list of nuptials of illustrious personages. Anne followed, and espoused George of Denmark, who frequented the chapel rather than used it—sleeping out the sermons which he accompanied with a nasal voluntary such as even the lungs of Burnet could not always overcome. That vigorous prelate, however, brought about a reform in another respect, and, to put an end to the distracting flirtations which used to be carried on here, persuaded Queen Anne to heighten the pews till they resembled bathing boxes, and so compelled their occupants, who had nothing but the service to occupy their attention, to follow the sonorous example of Prince George. George III. was married here in the afternoon with very little pomp or ceremony. George IV. was married here also at ten o'clock at night. The massive hooks for the chandeliers which were used upon this occasion are still visible over the altar. The Princess Charlotte of Wales was married at Carlton House; but William IV. was married here, and the chapel lengthened one-third to accommodate those present at that ceremony. When her Majesty's marriage was celebrated here in 1840 most of the old high-backed sleeping pews were allowed to remain. Her Royal pew was built in the new portion of the chapel, over the entrance door, and here she used regularly to attend Divine service till the ruffian Francis tried to shoot her one Sunday morning in 1842 while passing in her carriage to the chapel. From that day, we believe, she has never been present at any ceremony in the chapel save the marriage of the Duke of Sutherland's daughter to the Earl Grosvenor in 1850.

Among all the alterations which the Chapel Royal has undergone, those which have been made for this ceremonial are by no means among the least. The interior of the building looked not only rich but almost spacious, and as if it really was meant to accommodate a number of visitors. The old high pews had been entirely swept away, and a sufficiently broad path left up the centre of the building from the doorway to the altar. On either side of this, rising one above the other, are four rows of seats, covered with crimson and bordered with gold lace.

These accommodate 150 persons—the gentlemen being allowed a space of twenty inches, and the ladies no more than two feet. The latter indulgence, however, as it turned out, was a most feeble and inadequate concession to the fashions of the day, and great was the struggling and grievous the injury to robes of state before the ladies could reduce themselves to the required standard. Above these seats and along the walls at each side, at about eight feet from the ground, two galleries have been erected, which are intended to be temporary, but which have been so massively constructed, so richly adorned, and effect such a great improvement in the interior, that it is to be hoped they will be suffered to remain. The cornice of the galleries is ornamented with a handsome scrollwork of carved oak in keeping with the rest of the chapel. Light blue and gold columns support them in the front, and from the spandrels of the arches spring gold beadings, marking the outline of the whole in the most tasteful manner. Over each column is a shield, with the Royal cipher surmounted with the crown, and a light handsome railing of blue and gold closes the whole in front. These galleries held on Monday, when full, rather less than a hundred and fifty peers and peeresses, making the total number of seated visitors who could witness the ceremony from all parts of the chapel not quite three hundred. There were other places than these, however, in which many peers and peeresses were placed, but angels' visits are frequent compared with the number of glimpses which they could have had of what was passing. We presume, however, the privilege of being under the same roof when the ceremonial took place was considered all-sufficient. The seats provided for the representatives of the press were really excellent and well placed, affording ample accommodation. They were on the basement floor, on the left-hand side, and corresponded with the seats occupied by most of her Majesty's Ministers on the right of the chapel. According to a popular court fiction, however, no reporters were supposed to be present.

At the upper end of the chapel, round the *haut pas* and altar, all the walls had been hung with the richest crimson silk velvet with a deep and massive bullion fringe. The effect of this was rather too heavy. The altar is draped in the same style, and a beautiful semi-circular communion rail runs round the whole. The communion-table is heightened to bear the gold plate, which shows gorgeously upon the crimson velvet. The plate is most massive, and, including the noble and lofty candelabra and the large salver of the last supper, is mostly of the time of Anne and the first George. Round the altar on the right and left forty or fifty magnificent settees in crimson and gold were carefully arranged. The low chair of state on the left, with five little stools, two at one side and three at the other, showed at once where her Majesty would sit, surrounded by her Royal children. Her Majesty's pew, over the entrance, was richly dressed and decorated anew for the accommodation of the *corps diplomatique*. The old recess of the organ loft and that facing it have been much enlarged, the former for the accommodation of the members of the choir, the latter for her Majesty's private band. Such were the chief internal arrangements and improvements for this all-important ceremony.

It was announced that the doors of the chapel were not to be opened before ten o'clock, but there was no occasion to adhere to this rule very rigidly, since none of the visitors who had tickets for the interior presented themselves till after the appointed time. Up to that hour, therefore, the building was left to the care of attendants, who put the finishing touch to everything, rendering such little offices in the way of preparation as always are and always will be put off to the last moment. All these last duties and obligations were, however, satisfactorily got through before ten o'clock, when the doors of the building were thrown open.

The visitors came in slowly at first, but before twelve o'clock every place was filled save those reserved for the Royal actors in the ceremonial and their suites. The busy hum of subdued laughter and constant conversation arose from every part of the little building, feathers waved and diamonds glittered, and the whole scene was one of indescribable animation and brilliancy. The dresses of the peeresses who occupied all the front seats of the galleries, though crushed and crumpled so that even the most penetrating of court milliners could not have recognized them, were in themselves a pageant, and one which for variety and effect in colour is seldom seen.

Amongst the earliest arrivals were the Lord Chief Justice of England and Lady Stratheden. His Lordship first entered the aisle, evidently in expectation that there a front seat had been allotted to him. A Master of the Ceremonies, however, speedily undeceived his Lordship, and the distinguished couple were soon afterwards seen taking their places in the gallery. Shortly afterwards the Marchioness of Clanricarde, as wife of a Cabinet Minister, took her place in one of the reserved seats, and was immediately followed by Lady Combermere. Following in rapid succession came the Countess of Mulgrave, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, the Countess of Bessborough, Viscountess Sydney, Viscountess Combermere, Lady Ernest Bruce, Lady Foley, Lady Alfred Paget, &c. All these ladies wore full court dress, with plumes and jewels, and their arrival enabled one to form a fair idea of the matchless brilliancy the appearance of the chapel would present when filled. At this moment considerable interest was excited by the appearance of the Heralds in the aisle. They created universal curiosity by the grotesque splendour of their tabards, while state officers, in all the mysterious gradations of courtly uniforms, glided in and out for the gratification and perplexity of the visitors. Lady Palmerston was conducted to a seat near the altar next to the Marchioness of Clanricarde. The Duchess of Richmond, the Countess of Jersey, the Countess of Derby, and Countess Mountegomery, all sat together, the first three ladies being particularly conspicuous for the richness of their dresses and the brilliancy of their jewels. Sir George and Lady Cornewall Lewis, the Marchioness of Abercorn, Marchioness of Breda, Countess of Granville, and Duchess of Wellington, were among the late comers.

Now some of the Members of the Cabinet entered and took their places. First came Mr. Baines and his lady; then Mr. Vernon Smith, Lord and Lady Pannure, Sir George and Lady Grey, and Mr. Labouchere, all with the exception of the latter in the Ministerial uniform, while Mr. Labouchere was attired in the homely garb of an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. We regret to be obliged to add that the Secretary for the Colonies had forgotten his bridal favours. Hardly had they all taken their places when there was another stir, and a second group of Cabinet Ministers made their appearance. Lord Clarendon seemed for the moment to have forgotten the cares of diplomacy, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself looked a shade less serious than usual. The Duke of Argyle took his seat beside the Earl of Clarendon. Lord Lansdowne now arrived and was soon in earnest conversation with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Duke of Athol came in the full costume of his clan, tartan and philabeg, claymore, and heron's plume. It is almost needless to say that his Grace attracted considerable notice, especially amongst the foreign visitors, to whom the sight of the Highland costume is always an event. Lord Derby now appeared in the vestibule in a magnificent uniform, looking as fresh and as ready to be the Rupert of debate as in the palmiest times of parliamentary warfare. His place was in the right hand gallery, and we soon observed him seated between the Dukes of Richmond and Newcastle.

THE PROCESSIONS.

It is now past twelve o'clock, and the excitement of expectation increases every moment. Ladies who are driven near the door intrigue successfully to change their places with lords who are nearer to the altar. A Noble Countess drops her cloak and shawl over the gallery rail on the floor with a heavy "flop," and a general titter ensues. It is increased as another Peeress, looking over, moults the feathers from her head-dress, and they come sailing slowly down, and every one looks up, much as people do at the theatre when a playbill goes eddying over into the pit.

Suddenly there is a little stir, and the Princess of Prussia enters the chapel magnificently attired in a robe of white satin, and with her train borne by the youthful Countess Hacke. With her Royal Highness come

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

or Highnesses Prince Adalbert and Prince Frederick-Charles, and a brilliant suite of Prussian officers. The whole brilliant audience were apparelled in mousse and bows as the Princess Royal's mother had passed on to the altar.

Two young ladies who entered with this group to whom the curtain is drawn, when it becomes known that they stand in reference to the Princess Royal, being the first ladies sent by the Prussian Court to be in waiting on the future Princess of Prussia, in fact, the first Prussian countrywomen of our English Princess Royal. These are the Countess Holenthal and the Countess of Hesse, of whom their ladies of exceedingly interesting appearance, had been equal in years to the Princess herself. Both were attired in

brilliantly as the Prussian ladies, seated on the left-hand side, when faintly and distance the long-blown, clear, distinct notes of the trumpeters are heard. They come nearer and nearer, and the last arrivals among the houses listen to arrange themselves, while the officers of the houses file into brilliant line along the pathway up the chapel at either

step by step the advance of the trumpeters is followed; now descending the staircase, the regular roll and beat of the silver trumpets become audible, and the profound triumphant flourish on the approach of Majesty. The trumpeters, pursuing, file off outside the chapel, but the Lord Steward, Merton Charnley, Garter, the Lord Privy Seal, the President of the Council, the Lord Chanceller, the Earl Marshal of England, and others in note and rank, all enter. But they enter almost unobserved, from behind them comes the Prince's Mary of Cambridge, her train borne by Lady Arabella Sackville-West. A murmur of admiration, which neither time nor place could alter, then subsides, greets her as she enters the chapel, bowing with stately grace in return for the homage rendered her. After her Royal Highness comes the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt; and to the Duke also a tribute of equal respect is paid. The Duchess of Cambridge is received in the same manner, but a deeper reverence awaits the Duchess of Kent, who sturdily, and as to friends, returns the greeting. The next great nobility is the veteran Premier, who bears before the Queen the sword of State in ponderous solemnity. After this even the Royal Princes are unnoticed, and every one bows slowly and deeply as her Majesty, leading in either hand Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, enters the chapel. Of course, on these occasions there is no applause, and nothing but the prolonged obeisances denote the depth of loyal welcome with which the Royal mother of the Bride is welcomed. The Queen looks, as she always looks, kindly and amiable, but self-possessed and stately. On her head is a crown of jewels such as relieves all apprehension as to the effect which the late Hanoverian "raids" upon the Royal caskets might have had upon her Majesty's toilet. Courteously in acknowledgment of the profound homage with which she is welcomed, her Majesty passes at once to her chair of state on the left of the altar, and which is placed between the five embroidered settees occupied by the youngest Royal children. From this time all remain standing in the presence of Majesty, even the Princess of Prussia, who stands on the opposite side of the altar.

Lord Palmerston, on the Queen's right hand, bears the sword of State, while the Duchess of Sutherland, herself attired in almost royal magnificence, stands on the left by right of office as Mistress of the Robes. Again there is another pause of intense interest, and again the drums and trumpets are heard, and ushered in with the same imposing ceremonies, comes the procession of the Bridegroom. On his right walks his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, his father, and on his left his brother, Prince Albert.

All eyes, however, are fixed upon the Royal Bridegroom, as he walks slowly, but with the most perfect ease and elegance of action, up the centre of the chapel. He wears the uniform of a Prussian General, with the insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia.

The uniform shows his tall figure to advantage, and sets off his frank, open countenance and prepossessing bearing. Near the altar he stops before her Majesty's chair of state, and slowly bows with the most profound reverence, and, turning to his Royal Mother, he bows again with equal respect, but less deeply than to the Queen, and then, kneeling in the centre of the chapel, prays with earnest devotion for a few minutes. His prayers ended, he rises, and stands at the right hand of the altar, waiting his Bride, and likewise submitting to such a scrutiny from hundreds of brilliant eyes as never bachelor withstood alone before.

Again a pause ensues—a pause of impressive solemnity, for expectation seems wrought to the highest pitch, and no one speaks, and few even move, to disturb the stately solemnity that reigns over the whole interior, while even the most illustrious of the Royal guests seem struck, and gaze with open admiration on the scene around. It is, indeed, one which might well rivet the attention of princes, one of those gorgeous visions seldom seen and never forgotten, for within the precincts of that little chapel sit the throned Sovereign of the British Empire, with her Court and princely guests, and surrounded by the greatest and most influential members of the greatest and most influential aristocracy in the whole world. The very building, so small and yet so rich in its contents, almost suggests the idea of a grand jewel casket, in which all that the nation most values and reverences is put away for greater safety.

After a while, the Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain again quit the chapel to usher in the procession of the Bride, and with their absence a heavy silence of suspense steals upon the assembled guests, and deepens as the moments pass. The very little whispering gradually grows less and less, until it stops entirely, the plumes cease to wave, and even the restless glitter of the diamonds seems almost quenched as the noble assemblage sits mute and attentive with their eyes turned in eager expectation towards the door. At last there is a slight stir without, and a subdued movement passes through the chapel as the glittering uniform of the officers of arms is seen to pass through the door. The trumpets are again heard nearer and nearer, till again they die away in subdued cadence, which has an inexpressibly soft and beautiful effect.

The great officers of state enter the chapel, but no one heeds them, for there is a peculiar movement without, and a soft rustling of silk is clearly audible. In another second the Bride is at the door, and stands "Queen rose of the rosebud garden of girls," that bloom in fair array behind her.

The court list of the ceremonial tells us that the illustrious personage on whom her right hand gently rests is the Prince Consort, that on her left stands his Majesty the King of the Belgians; and from the same source we derive our knowledge that both are in full uniform, and wear the collars and insignia of the great European Orders of Knighthood to which each belongs. Without these aids to recognition, even these Royal personages would pass to the altar unnoticed and unknown, so deep, so all-absorbing, is the interest excited by the appearance of the Bride herself. The gorgeous veil she wears depending from her head-dress is thrown off, and, hanging in massive folds behind, leaves the expression of her face completely visible as she walks slowly, her head slightly stooped in bashfulness, and her eyes cast down upon the ground. Thus all can see distinctly the mild, amiable expression of her face, so replete with kindness and deep feeling, and that peculiarly touching aspect of sensitiveness, to attempt to pourtray which would "only prove how vainly words essay to fix the spark of beauty's heavenly ray." Her bright bloom of colour has completely deserted her, and, her whole appearance denotes agitation. She looks very young too—almost like a child.

THE BRIDAL COSTUMES.

In these ceremonies we believe the dress of the Bride ranks only next in importance to the celebration of the service; but on this occasion the Princess Royal wore one so thoroughly in good taste that it is difficult to remark anything, save that it is exquisitely becoming, beautiful, and white. In fact, its unity only recalls to mind the belle of the French court, who is said to dress with such a perfection of good taste that one can never observe what she wears.

The bridal dress, then, is of white moiré antique, the body trimmed with

Honiton lace, and a bouquet of orange flowers and myrtle. The petticoat or skirt is trimmed with three flounces of Honiton lace. The design of the lace consists of bouquets in open work of the rose, shamrock, and thistle in three medallions. Above each flounce in front of the dress are wreaths of orange and myrtle blossoms (the latter being the bridal flower of Germany), every wreath studded with bouquets of the same flowers, and the length of each being so graduated as to give the appearance of a robe defined by flowers. The apex of this floral pyramid is formed by the large bouquet worn above the girdle. The train, which is of the unusual length of more than three yards, is of white moiré antique, bordered with a ruche of satin ribbons, Honiton lace, and a double wreath or bordering of orange flowers and myrtle, similar to those on the flounces of the dress, with bouquets at short intervals. The head-dress is a wreath of orange flowers and myrtle, with a veil of Honiton lace.

Next to the interest excited by the appearance of the Bride herself is the feeling created by the fair bridesmaids, who "in gloss of satin and glimmer of pearls," follow in stately array, bearing up the rich train of the Princess Royal between them. The ladies honoured with this distinguished mark of Royal favour are all among the personal friends of the young Bride, and what is most singular, are every one finely descended from the great Royal houses of England and Scotland. They follow the Bride two by two—Lady Susan-Charlotte-Phillip Clinton, daughter of the Duke of Newcastle; Lady Cecilia-Catherine Gordon Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond; Lady Katherine Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn; Lady Emma-Catherine-Smith Stanley, daughter of the Earl of Derby; Lady Susan-Catherine-Mary Murray, daughter of the Earl of Bummington; Lady Constance Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon; Lady Victoria Noel, daughter of the Earl of Gainsborough; and Lady Cecilia-Mary Charlotte Molynieux, daughter of the Earl of Sefton.

The dresses worn by this fair train are from a design furnished by the illustrious Bride herself. They consist of a white glazed petticoat, entirely covered by six deep full flounces, over which falls a train of tulle trimmed with ruches of tulle, hooped up on one side with a bouquet of pink roses and white heather. The body is trimmed with diapers of tulle, with hanging sleeves of the same material trimmed with ruches. A bouquet of the same flowers is worn in the girdle and upon each shoulder.

Here we may also notice that the Princess of Prussia wore a white silk dress with silver worked flounces, a diadem of diamonds, feathers, and a lace veil; the train of blue moiré antique, shot with silver, and embroidered in silver; necklace, pink topaz and diamonds.

The train and body of her Majesty's dress was composed of rich mauve (a colour best described as lilac) velvet, trimmed with three rows of lace, the corsage ornamented with diamonds and the celebrated Koh-i-noor as a brooch. The petticoat—mauve and silver moiré antique, trimmed with a deep flounce of Honiton lace. The head-dress—a Royal diadem of diamonds and pearls.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent wore a petticoat of white moiré antique, brocaded with violet, and trimmed with point lace. The train, violet velvet trimmed with ermine; the stomacher, violet velvet with ornaments of diamonds and amethysts. The head-dress was formed of white ostrich feathers, diamonds, amethysts, and point lace. The materials of the dress and train were of Spitalfields manufacture.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a lilac silk dress with double skirt, both skirts trimmed with bouillonnées of tulle and Honiton lace; the train lilac moiré antique trimmed with ermine; a stomacher of diamonds and pearls; a necklace of diamonds. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was composed of a train of large pearls and white feathers, with a veil of Honiton lace pendant from the back of the head.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a double skirt of blue crepe with a glazed silk petticoat ornamented with blush roses, and ruches of crepe, and blue satin ribbon, with two very deep flounces of Brussels lace. The train blue moiré, trimmed with Mechlin lace, blush roses and ruches of tulle to match the dress. The body trimmed to correspond with the train. Diamond and pearl stomacher, and diamond necklace. The Princess's head-dress was formed of a diadem of diamonds, white feathers, lappets of Brussels lace, and diamond ornaments.

The Princess Alice wore a dress of white lace, over rich pink satin, trimmed with corn-flowers and daisies. The Princess wore a wreath of the same flowers round the head.

The Princesses Helena and Louisa wore dresses similar to that of the Princess Alice, with corn-flowers and daisies in the hair.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, wore the Highland dress.

Prince Frederick-Williams wore a Prussian general's uniform, a dark blue tunic, with gold embroidery on the collar and cuffs, a gold aiguillette on the right shoulder, a silver sash, white kerscymere trousers. His Royal Highness wore the Collars of the Orders of the Black Eagle and Hohenzollern, and the Star of the Order of the Ducal Houses of Saxony of the Ernestine branch.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

As the Bride passes up to the altar she stops and makes a deep reverence to her mother, though with evident agitation, and her face flushes like crimson; then, again turning, she renders the same homage to the Prince of Prussia. As she does so the Bridegroom elect advances; and, kneeling on one knee, fervently presses her hand.

Taking their places then at the altar, the service commences with a chorale, which peals through the little building with the most solemn effect:—

"This day, with glad-some voice and heart,
We praise Thy name, O Lord, who art
Of all good things the giver!
For England's first-born Hope we pray!
From hour to hour, from day to day,
Be near her now and ever!
King of kings—Lord of lords—
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit,
We adore Thee!
Hear us, while we kneel before Thee!"

The hymn over, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury takes his place in the centre of the altar, and assisted by the Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Bishop of Oxford, as Lord High Almoner, the Bishop of Chester, as Clerk of the Closet, the Dean of Windsor, as Domestic Chaplain, and the Rev. Dr. Wesley, as Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, the marriage service is commenced at exactly ten minutes to one.

The Rubric is rigidly adhered to throughout. After going through the usual formulæ, the Most Rev. Primate, who was very indistinctly heard, asks the Royal Bridegroom—"Wilt thou have this woman to thy wedded wife to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honour, and keep her in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all other, keep her only unto her, so long as we both shall live?" To this the Prince replies loud and clear, "I will."

To the same question the faint answer of the Bride is barely audible, though the attention of all is strained to the utmost to catch the feebly uttered words.

To the next—"Who giveth this woman away?" the Prince Consort replies loudly, "I do."

Then the Prince takes his Bride's hand in his own, in earnest warmth, and repeats slowly and distinctly after the Primate—"I, Frederick-Williams-Nicholas-Charles, take thee, Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better or worse, for richer or poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my troth."

Again, in reply, the words of the Bride are almost lost, and she seems faint and tremulous enough to excite uneasiness among her ladies.

The Prince then, taking the ring from his brother Albert, said with marked emphasis—"With this ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

At the moment the ring was placed upon the Bride's finger, a salvo of

artillery, arranged by signal, reverberated through the corridors and chapel, and at the same instant a telegraphic message was despatched to Berlin, where a similar salute was to mark the event.

The usual prayer was then offered up, and the Primate, joining their hands together, said, "Whom God has joined let no man put asunder." The following psalm was then sung.

"God be merciful unto us, and bless us: and show us the light of His countenance, and be merciful unto us."

"That Thy way may be known upon earth: Thy saving health among nations."

"Let the people praise Thee, O God: yes, let all the people praise Thee."

"O let the nations rejoice, and be glad: for Thou shalt judge the folk righteous."

"Let the people praise Thee, O God: yes, let all the people praise Thee."

"Then shall the earth bring forth her increase: and God, even our own God, shall give us His blessing."

"God shall bless us: and all the ends of the world shall fear Him."

"Glory be to the Father, and to the Son: and to the Holy Ghost."

"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be: world without end. Amen."

The Royal couple then knelt, with all the bridesmaids, while the rest of the ceremony was proceeded with, the Bishop of London, in a clear and distinct voice, reading the exhortation.

At the concluding words the "Hallelujah Chorus"—

"Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth."

"The kingdom of this world has become the kingdom of our Lord, and of His Christ: and He shall reign for ever and ever."

"King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. Hallelujah!"

rose loud and clear, with thrilling effect.

Hardly had the last words of the chorus died away in solemn echoes, when the ceremonial, as arranged by chamberlains and heralds, ended: and the Bride, giving vent to her evidently long pent-up feelings, turned and flung herself upon her mother's bosom with a suddenness and depth of feeling that thrilled through every heart. Again and again her Majesty strained her to her heart and kissed her, and tried to conceal her emotion, but it was both needless and in vain, for all perceived it, and there were few who did not share it. We need not mention how the Bridegroom embraced her, and how, as she quitted him, with the tears so plainly stealing down her cheeks, she threw herself into the arms of her Father, while her Royal husband was embraced by the Princess of Prussia in a manner that evinced all that a mother's love can show. The most affecting recognition, however, took place between the Bridegroom and his Royal father, for the latter seemed overpowered with emotion, and the former, after clasping him twice to his heart, knelt and kissed his parent's hand.

The Queen then rose, and, hurrying across the *haut pas* with the Prince Consort, embraced the Princess of Prussia as one sister would another after long parting, and, turning to the Prince of Prussia, gave him her hand, which as he stooped to kiss she stopped him, and declined the condescension by offering her cheek instead. But words will feebly convey the effect of the warmth, the abandonment of affection and friendship with which these greetings passed, the reverence with which the Bridegroom saluted her Majesty, the manly heartiness with which he wrung the Prince Consort's hand.

After a few minutes had been allowed for the illustrious personages to recover their composure, during which the Bride again lost hers, while she received, with all the affecting warmth of a young and attached family, the congratulations of her brothers and sisters, the procession prepared to leave the church. There was some little hurry as the various personages fell into their places, but at last the Bride and Bridegroom left in the following order:—

Officers of Arms.
Gentlemen of Honour to the Bride and Bridegroom.
The Master of the Ceremonies.

The Prussian Minister, accompanied by the Members of his Legation.

Orion of the Stole to

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

The Supporters of their Royal Highnesses on either side.

The Train of the Bride borne as before.

The remainder of the Suite of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

The Gentlemen in attendance on His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden.

There was no mistake about the expression of the Bride's face as she quitted the sacred building: her delicate colour returned, her eyes brightened with emotion. Even the most reserved felt moved, and an audible "God bless her," passing from mouth to mouth, accompanied her upon her way. The princesses of her Majesty then passed to the throne-room in the same order in which it entered the chapel, and again re-assembled in that chamber. Here, in front of the massive throne on which have sat in state so many of our monarchs, a splendid table was set out, on which lay the register. As the dignitaries of the church returned to the throne-room this was attested in the usual form.

An immense number of illustrious and noble individuals had the honour of signing this document, and we append the order and arrangement in which the actual members of the Royal families who did so affixed their signatures after those of the Bride and Bridegroom:—

"VICTORIA,
ALBERT, Prince Consort.
"PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.
"AUGUSTA, Princess of Prussia,
Duchess of Saxony.
"LEOPOLD.
"VICTORIA.
"ALBERT-EDWARD.
"ALICE.
"AUGUSTA.
"GEORGE.
"MARY ADELAIDE."

Every person present was presented with the "Marriage Service," beautifully printed in red and gold, and bound in white and gold.

THE RETURN PROCESSION.

The Royal procession returned to Buckingham Palace, at twenty minutes past two o'clock, in the same order as it had arrived. The Bride and Bridegroom being now together in one carriage, there was no difficulty in recognising them, and from end to end of the route they were welcomed with enthusiastic cheering.

Shortly after two o'clock, and not long after the acclamations of the dense body of people on the arrival of the Royal cavalcade at the Palace had died away, Prince Frederick and the Princess Royal came out of one of the windows on the first floor, immediately in the centre of the Palace. The Queen and the Prince Consort also entered the balcony. The acclamations were loud and general, which were most graciously acknowledged. The Royal party were summoned the second time to the balcony, and were received with enthusiasm as before. Never was such a crowd seen in front of Buckingham Palace.

Immediately after, the Queen and Prince Consort, with their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Frederick-Williams of Prussia, the Royal family, and the foreign Princes, passed from the picture gallery into the state dinner room, where the *déjeuner* was served.

THE DEPARTURE FROM LONDON.

At about half-past four the Bride and Bridegroom left Buckingham Palace for Windsor. Her Royal parents, with all the other members of her family, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, accompanied the Princess and her husband to the Grand Hall, where the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal households were in attendance. Her Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Prussia took leave of their Royal relatives at the principal entrance, but the Prince Consort accompanied his daughter and Prince Frederick-Williams to their carriage.

It had been generally understood up to almost the very last moment that the Royal couple would proceed to Windsor by the high road, and arrangements to that end were duly made, but at a late hour on Saturday evening it was intimated to the authorities of the Great Western Rail-



THE CONCERT ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

way that it was probable their line would be selected for the conveyance of the illustrious travellers. The special train consisted of four carriages—viz., a composite carriage, one first-class and two Royal saloon carriages, in the order mentioned, and was ordered to be in readiness at a quarter to five o'clock. Long before that time arrived the station was crowded with visitors who had the privilege of the *entrée*, and a dense crowd assembled in the neighbourhood. About four o'clock a guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards, headed by their band, entered the station, but it was not until several minutes after five that the cheering of the crowd outside proclaimed the arrival of the newly-married pair. The Princess, who looked pale, leant upon the arm of the Royal Bridegroom, and was followed only by her lady's-maid and several gentlemen attendants. The appearance of the Prince and Princess was the signal for an outburst of hearty cheering. The band struck up the Royal Anthem, the guard presented arms, and the hearty hurrahs were continued during the progress of the Royal pair to the railway carriage, and were gracefully acknowledged by both. Little time was permitted to elapse, and in two minutes after entering the station the happy couple were seated, Mr. Gooch mounted the engine, and the train moved rapidly forth amid prolonged cheers and hearty gratulations, which were kept up until the whole train was lost in the distance.

The Princess was attired in a white épinglé dress high up, with plain

skirt, with lace collar and sleeves; a cloak of white épinglé, trimmed with grebe; the bonnet white épinglé, trimmed with orange blossom, and a Brussels lace veil. The Prince wore a plain dark frock-coat.

Lady Churchill, the Countess Perponcher, and Sir Frederic Stoven, were in attendance on their Royal Highnesses.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM AT WINDSOR.

It would have been strange if the town of Windsor had been behind the rest of the country in the manifestation of affectionate loyalty so universally elicited by this auspicious event. Arrangements were accordingly made by the corporation and townspeople to give a fitting reception to the Royal pair on their arrival at Windsor to commence their honeymoon. The day was beautifully fine, and the display of flags and banners, laurel-wreaths and evergreens, from innumerable windows and house-tops, together with the constant stream of people in their best attire, and wearing white rosettes on their breasts, who thronged the principal thoroughfares from an early hour, gave to the old town a very gay and animated aspect.

The terminus of the Great Western Railway was the great centre of interest, and eager crowds flocked to the station long before the preparations going on there for their reception were half completed. On the arrival platform, two large wooden stages, capable of containing upwards of 1,000 persons, were erected on either side of her Majesty's waiting-room, in front of which the Royal travellers were to alight. To prevent the assemblage from encroaching beyond the prescribed bounds, silken cords were placed at the extremity of each stand, and the intermediate space kept open for the Prince and Princess.

The Princess was covered with a handsome crimson carpet. One of the stages intended for spectators was appropriated to the Eton boys, who mustered upwards of 700 strong; and above their heads appeared a tasteful display of banners and laurel-wreaths, together with a splendid device in gold lamps, on which, in large and brilliant characters, "Congratulatur Etona," shone out conspicuously.

At ten minutes past five o'clock the tidings were circulated that the Royal pair had just left Paddington, and the general expectancy momentarily increased. The telegraph next announced that the train had passed Slough at 5.36, and the excitement of the assemblage had reached its climax, when in six brief minutes later the shrill sound of the engine-driver's whistle broke upon the ear. This was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of enthusiastic cheers, the shouts being caught up and renewed again and again along a lengthened line of spectators.

Amid this tumultuous din, during the whole of which the hurrahs of the Eton boys rang out loud and clear, the special train slowly up the platform. The youthful Bridegroom instantly and gave his hand to his Bride. The appearance of the Royal pair elicited redoubled manifestations of loyalty, and the scene was indescribably affecting. The youthful and innocent objects of all this enthusiasm appeared deeply moved at the thorough heartiness of the welcome accorded them, and testified their gratitude by repeatedly bowing to the assemblage. Having shaken hands and exchanged a few words of recognition with one or two of the principal personages on the platform, Prince Frederick-William led his youthful Bride into the Queen's reception-room, through which he had to pass in order to reach the carriage which stood in waiting to convey them to the Castle. The horses which brought this valuable station—two handsome grays—had been removed to make way for the Eton boys, whose enthusiasm had impelled them to the honour of drawing the Royal carriage through the town to its destination—an offer which was graciously accepted by its illustrious occupants. Some twenty or thirty of these fervid youths vied with themselves in front of the chariot, and a greater number lending their assistance to propel it from behind, the horses struck up the National Anthem. Its route, which lay through the High Street and up Castle Hill, was brilliantly illuminated, and the entire course it was accompanied by a vast multitude, who filled the air with their vociferations. Arrived at the Castle, the Royal pair took up their abode in the Lancaster Tower, where an entire suite of apartments had been specially fitted up for their reception.

The townspeople celebrated the auspicious event by a ball held in Town Hall, which was gorgeously illuminated for the occasion. The poorer inhabitants, to the number of 1,800, were also regaled with substantial fare, and vocal and instrumental music, in a tent specially erected for the purpose; and 2,000 poor children of the town gratified with a similar entertainment on Tuesday. A liberal subscription was raised to defray the expense of these festivities.

THE STATE CONCERT.

Her Majesty gave a state concert on the evening of the wedding at the ball and concert room. A spacious orchestra was erected for the occasion upwards of fifty feet wide, rising in successive stages up to the level of the organ-gallery. The band, nearly eighty in number, consisted of her Majesty's private band, aided by the principal instrumentalists of the Philharmonic Society, her Majesty's Theatre, and the Royal Italian Opera. The chorus comprised nearly 100 voices, selected from the operas and the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall. The principal solo performers were Madame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Lascelles, Signor Giuglini, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Miss Weiss. Pianoforte, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. W. G. Cusins, the organist of her Majesty's private chapel, presided at the organ which embellishes the east end of the room. The entire orchestra consisted of upwards of 200 performers. The following was the programme:

PART FIRST.

Coronation Anthem	Handel
Quartetto—"Placido e il mar" ("Idomeneo")	Mozart
Madame Clara Novello, Miss Lascelles, Signor Giuglini, and Mr. W.	
Chorus—"The Heavens are Telling" ("Creation")	Haydn
Aria—"Dalla sua Pace" ("Il Don Giovanni")	Mozart
Signor Giuglini.	

Choral Fantasia—Pianoforte

Mrs. ANDERSON.

PART SECOND.

Selection from "Lohengrin" (the words partly altered and adapted for the present occasion by Mr. Thomas Oliphant)	R. Wagner
—Bridal Procession, Wedding March, and Epitaphium	Meyerbeer
Aria—"Robert, toi que J'aime" ("Robert le Diable")	Madame Clara Novello.
Finale (Loreley)	Mendelssohn
The Solo Part by Miss Louisa Pyne.	

Serenata—"The Dream"

This serenata was composed expressly for the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal; it was conducted by the composer. The principal singers were Madame Clara Novello, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss.

"God Save the Queen" was the *finale*, and the following new verse, written for the occasion by Mr. Tennyson, poet-laureate, were sung by all the principal performers and chorus:

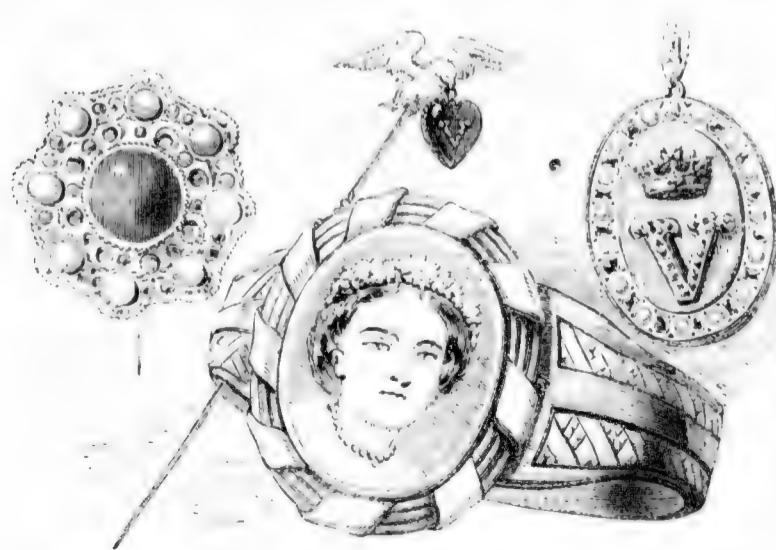
"God bless our Prince and Bride!
God keep their lands allied,
God save the Queen!
Clothe them with righteousness,
Crown them with happiness,
Them with all blessings bless,
God save the Queen!
Fair fall this halow'd hour,
Farewell our England's flower,
God save the Queen.
Farewell! fair rose of May!
Let both the people say,
God bless thy marriage day,
God bless the Queen."

At this concert the Princess of Prussia wore a dress of cloth of gold, trimmed with gold lace and flowers of bright colour, with diamonds; a wreath of flowers and diamonds to match the dress; a necklace of emeralds and diamonds. The Prince of Prussia appeared in a very handsome uniform of the Prussian Hussars.

The invitations amounted to about 800, and comprised almost all the most distinguished persons in "society."

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S GUESTS.—THE QUEEN AT WINDSOR.

At noon on Tuesday, the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, left Buckingham Palace for Dover, and thence home. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and other of her illustrious guests, also took leave of her Majesty. King Leopold of Belgium, notwithstanding the object of his visit to England, contrived on Thursday week to spend a



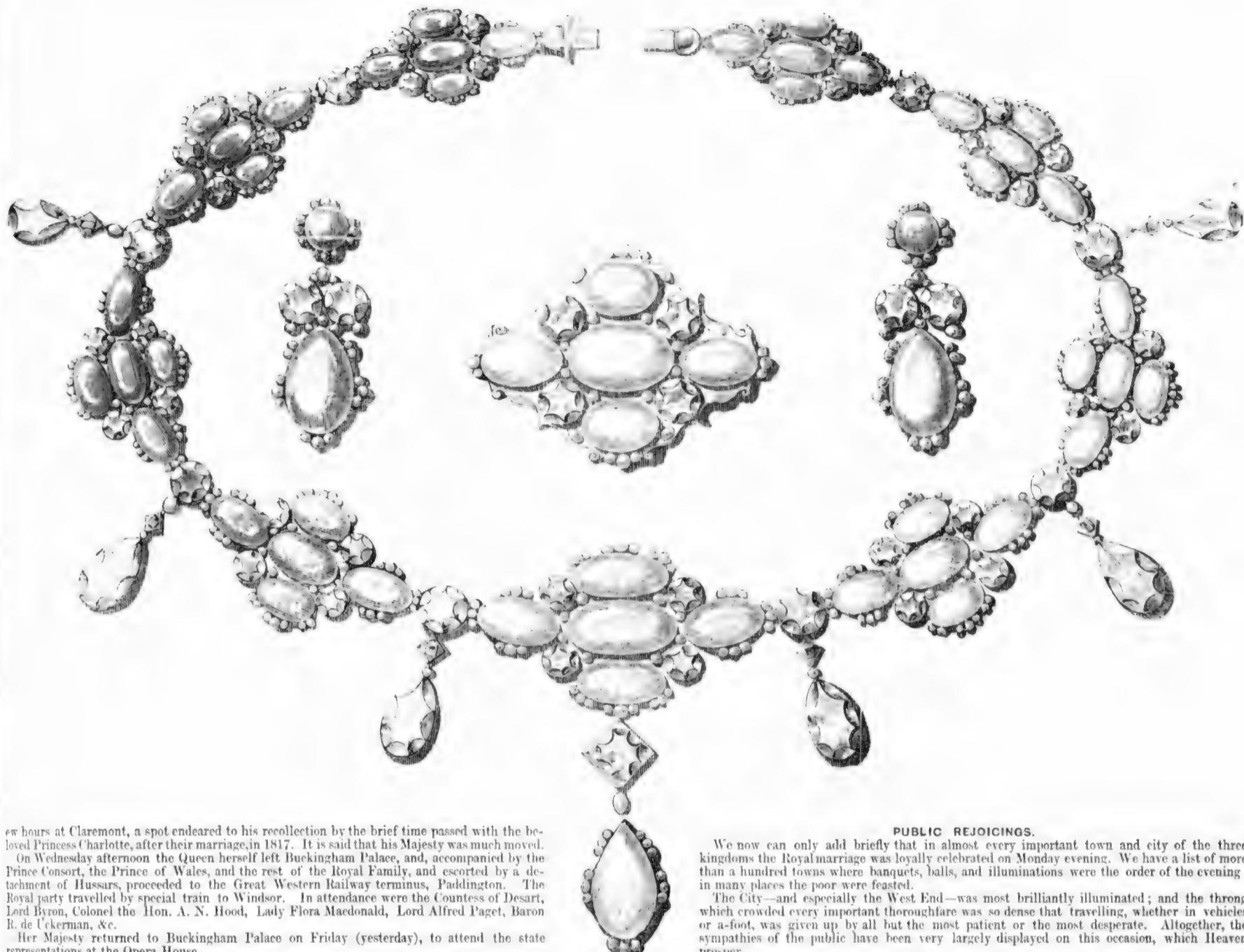
ONE OF THE BROOCHES PRESENTED TO THE LADIES OF THE HOUSEHOLD. ONE OF THE BREAST-PINS PRESENTED TO MEMBERS OF PRINCE FRED. W. M.'S SUITE. ONE OF THE BRACELETS PRESENTED TO FEMALE FRIENDS. ONE OF THE LOCKETS PRESENTED TO THE BRIDESMAIDS.

PRESENTS FROM THE PRINCESS.



ONE OF THE RINGS PRESENTED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES. ONE OF THE BROOCHES PRESENTED BY HER SISTERS.

PRESENTS TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL.



ew hours at Claremont, a spot endeared to his recollection by the brief time passed with the beloved Princess Charlotte, after their marriage, in 1817. It is said that his Majesty was much moved. On Wednesday afternoon the Queen herself left Buckingham Palace, and, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family, and escorted by a detachment of Hussars, proceeded to the Great Western Railway terminus, Paddington. The Royal party travelled by special train to Windsor. In attendance were the Countess of Desart, Lord Byron, Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood, Lady Flora Macdonald, Lord Alfred Paget, Baron R. de l'ckerman, &c. Her Majesty returned to Buckingham Palace on Friday (yesterday), to attend the state representations at the Opera House.

[NECKLACE, EARRINGS, AND BROOCH, IN DIAMONDS AND OPALS, THE GIFT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.]

PUBLIC REJOICINGS.

We now can only add briefly that in almost every important town and city of the three kingdoms the Royal marriage was joyfully celebrated on Monday evening. We have a list of more than a hundred towns where banquets, balls, and illuminations were the order of the evening in many places the poor were feasted.

The City—and especially the West End—was most brilliantly illuminated; and the throng which crowded every important thoroughfare was so dense that travelling, whether in vehicles or a-foot, was given up by all but the most patient or the most desperate. Altogether, the sympathies of the public have been very largely displayed on this occasion, which Heaven prosper.



DRESSING-CASE, THE WEDDING GIFT OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.

BANKRUPTS.—RICHARD TREDENNICK, gold Broad Street, shaver; HENRY BOWELL, Painter, Pilgrim Street,kinnesse; and GUN ALY, Bermondsey, patent fire-light manufacturer.

The Half-Yearly Election will take place on the 12th of February next. Subscriptions gratis to be paid by

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BENHAM, HAMPSHIRE, farmer.—HENRY HARRIS, Woodstock, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, stationer, JAMES SAYER, Westm-

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shearers.—THOMAS WESTWOOD, OXFORD, Birmingham, carriage manufacturer.—SARAH BURGESS, Littledean, Gloucestershire, grocer.—JOSEPH BISHOP, Bristol, silversmith.—THOMAS AL-
FREDERICK BROWN, BATH, corn merchant.—FREDERICK ELLIS, HATHLEIGH, Devonshire, the most WILLIAM PARKER, S. BRADFORD, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.—THOMAS LEWIS, woollen cloth manufacturer, YORKSHIRE, woollen manufacturers.—THOMAS WATKIN, GOSPORT, YOR-
KSHIRE, woollen manufacturers, woollen spinners.—CHARLES DAVID NICHOLS, BIRMINGHAM, CHESHIRE, soap manufacturers and EDWARD FARRINGTON, BIRMINGHAM, corn broker.—THOMAS AND ALEXANDER M. GREGORY, Liverpool, corn broker.—WILLIAM WATKINS, FROST, CUPPER HILL, WITHIN OXFORD, LANCASHIRE, cotton spinners.—THOMAS LAMM, MANCHESTER, grocer.—EDWARD HARRIS, LIZZY BROOK, IN ROYSTON, LANCASHIRE, cotton spinners.—EDWARD BROWN, MANCHESTER, chemist.—JAMES N. DODDS, MANCHESTER, silk dyer.—JAMES SHARER, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, silk dyer.—JAMES BROWN, MANCHESTER, woollen manufacturer.—LAWRENCE KIRKUP, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ship builder.

STOCHES.—**STOCHES.**—A. H. TAYLOR, C. G. TAYLOR, com-
mission merchant, G. MILLER, York, contractor, W. STOCHES,
Tatton, Cheshire, shaver, upholsterer, W. MILLER, man-
ufacturer, paint manufacturer, G. R. TAYLOR, Glasgow, boot
maker.—W. KIRKpatrick, Rothbury, leather, W. M. MILLER, Glas-
gow, commission agent.—J. LICK and J. PEPPER, Glasgow, pos-
ters.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23.

BANKRUPTS.—HENRY HOLMES, GLOUCESTER, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, stationer.—ABRAHAM JONES, STOCHES, WILTS, cattle dealer.—EDWARD SAYLOR, GLOUCESTER, stationer.—WILLIAM BURTON, GLOUCESTER, stationer.—
MARCOS FERNANDEZ, DEXHOBURGH, grocer, the principal importer of
foreign sugar.—EDWARD AND ALEXANDER M. SAYLOR, JOHN
STREET, MANCHESTER, provision merchants.—ANN HARRIS, NORTHUM-
BERT, stationer, Strand, and CANTON ROW, WESTMINSTER, LONDON,
WILLIAM BASSON, COVENTRY, ribbon manufacturer.—HENRY WIL-
MORE, ENFIELD, Staffs, leather, bookbinder.—WILLIAM C.
BIRMINGHAM, coal dealer and glass manufacturer.—WILLIAM C.
BIRMINGHAM, BURSTON, Staffs, grocer.—GEORGE LAM, ASHBOURNE, CASTLE
DONING, LEICESTERSHIRE, silk manufacturer.—MARCOS FERNANDEZ,
NOTTINGHAM, lace manufacturer.—JAMES AND JAMES HARRIS, MAN-
CHESTER, leather, 10, ST. MARY'S, MANCHESTER, near TOTNESS.—MAN-
CHESTER.—JAMES AND JAMES WHITE, TUNBRIDGE, SOUTHERN
MANUFACTURERS.—SIR THOMAS ASHES, MANCHESTER, general merchant.—
JOHN BROWNE, MANCHESTER, umbrella manufacturer.—WILLIAM
HARRISON, NORTH SHIELDS, ship chandler.

SCOTCH SQUESTRATIONS.—A. ALEXANDER, SOUTHUM-
MER, of KERNEHURST, the leather dealer.—J. M. TAYLOR, DUNBROOK, RENF-
WICH, gardener.—D. G. GOW, GLASGOW, wigmaker.—A. LIDDELL, GLAS-
GOW, commission agent.—J. FISKEY, KIRKCALDY, merchant, and
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The most conspicuous among the brilliant mass was the present of

the King and Queen of Prussia—a lofty open coronet of diamonds, the design of which, with its thin spire of brilliants and open shell work between, is probably one of the most graceful that has ever been executed.

Equal with this are the presents of her Majesty. The first is a broad diamond necklace, with a treble row of the most brilliant drops and long pointed terminals, which match the light tracery of the coronet. The second gift from the Royal mother consists of three

from the size, rarity, and value of the latter gems, the Turquoise Necklace.

The Bride's grandmother, the venerable Duchess of Kent, gives a most magnificent and useful present. It is a large and most costly dressing-case, containing sufficient articles to fit out the toilet tables of a dozen ladies of quality, and all of which are of massive silver gilt enriched with bright red coral. The simplicity and beauty of the designs for these things are not to be surpassed. This dressing-case was made by

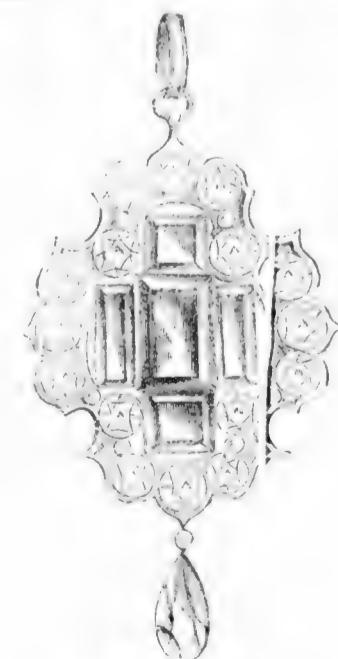


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West, of St. James's Street. Next, probably, to this in costliness, though infinitely reduced in regard to size, is the gift of the Maharajah Duleep Singh, which is one of the most fairy-like opera-glasses ever used by a lady. The design is elaborate—arabesques of gold on white enamel, with a double border and enrichment of diamonds and rubies.



PENDANT BROOCH.

massive brooches, somewhat in the style and size of the Scotch plaid brooch, but which, instead of having an open circlet in the middle, are in each case filled with a noble pearl of the very largest size and purity of colour. The Queen gives a third present of three silver candelabra, which form a most regal-looking group. The centre piece springs from an elaborate base, and is surrounded by large groups of figures exquisitely chased in full relief. This supports twenty and thirty branches, and is four feet high. The two others are to match the centre, and are equally elaborate, and almost equally massive and lofty. This is said to be a present from the Queen to the Bridegroom.

The Prince Consort gives a superb bracelet of brilliants and emeralds, which is beautiful both in design and execution, and is altogether a most costly present. This had additional interest in the eyes of visitors from its being one of the bracelets which the young Bride wore at the Chapel Royal on Monday last. That which she wore on the left arm was also a diamond and emerald bracelet, presented by the gentlemen of the Royal household, but which, though a splendid present, and probably equal in value to the Prince's, is inferior to it in design. The Prince Consort's present is accompanied by a brooch, corresponding to the bracelet. These we engrave on this page.

Some other presents from her Majesty and the Prince Consort we give representations of on page 108. One of these is an exquisite necklace of pearls, emeralds, and diamonds. Within this we have drawn a beautiful cache-piègne, an ornament worn at the back of the head. On this page will be seen a somewhat similar ornament—a resille, very chastely designed—also in pearls, diamonds, and emeralds. These jewels were manufactured by Messrs. Emmanuel and Co.

The gift of the Prince of Wales is in richness and beauty of effect far superior to all others. It is a suite of ear-rings, brooch, and necklace of opals and diamonds. The opals, in play of colour and iridescence, are unsurpassed; and the design of the settings is quite in keeping with the exquisite beauty of the stones they enclose. These beautiful jewels (which, like those presented by the Prince Consort, come from the workshop of Messrs. Turner & Co.) are represented on page 101. The necklace pendant (in diamonds and pearls), which appears on page 109, is also presented by the Prince of Wales. At its side is shown one of three rings presented by Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold.

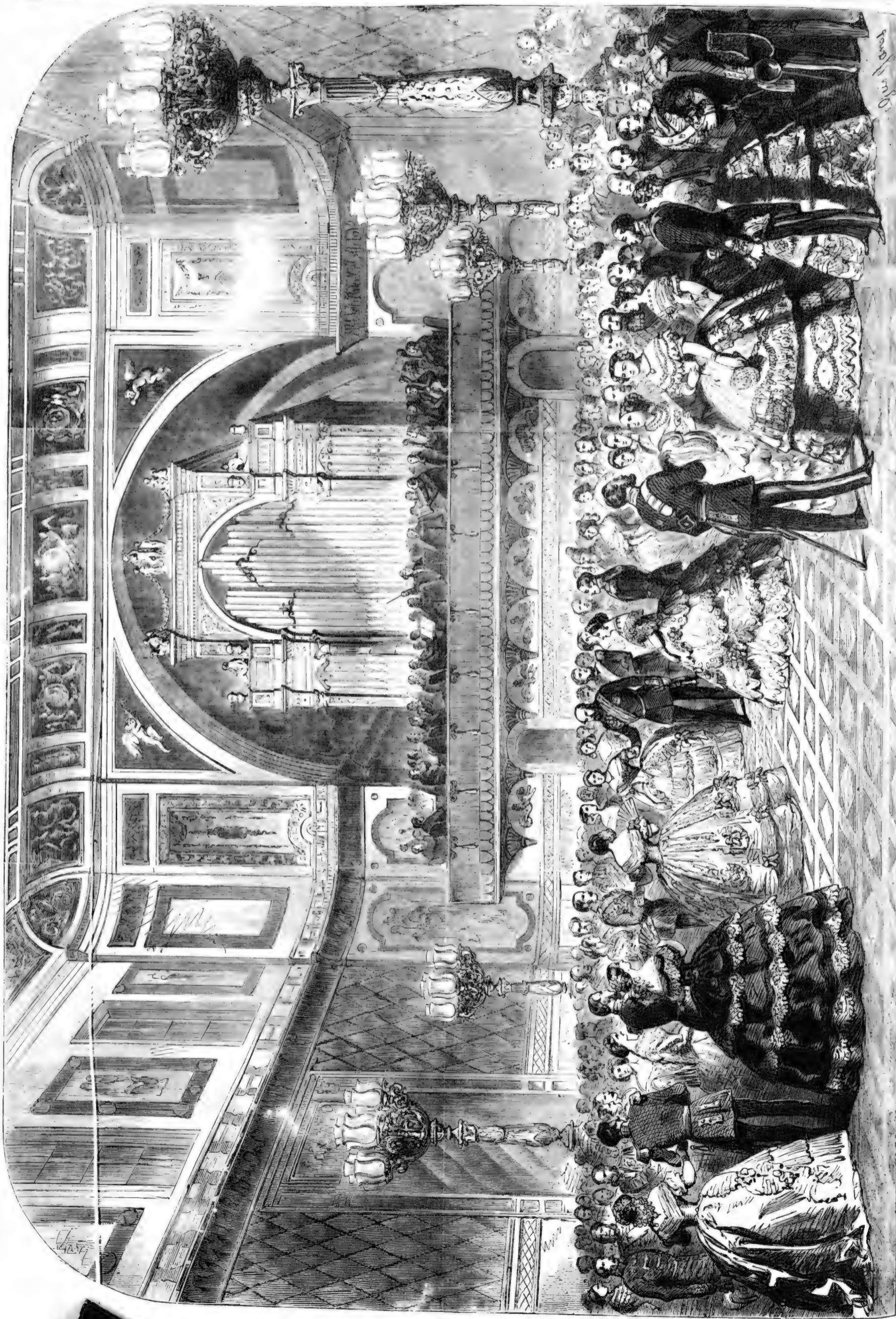
But if the present of the Prince of Wales is the most magnificent and chaste in effect, that of the Bridegroom is perhaps the most costly, though in appearance the most simple of any. It is a necklace of pearls, and our readers may easily judge of their value when we say that the necklace, though of full size, only requires thirty-six to complete the entire circle, which gradually in size from the centre, tapering less and less in size of jewels as it approaches each end. The three centre pearls in this superb circlet are said to be of great value. The largest is not less than a Muscatel grape; and the value of the necklace is estimated at £1,000.

The Princess of Prussia gives a truly regal gift of a stomacher brooch of brilliants. The stones in this superb ornament are large and of the purest water, and the setting and design are exquisite.

The Princess Alice presents her sister with a small, but beautifully-formed brooch of pearls; and the younger Princesses give each a massive stud brooch or button, similar in shape to those (in diamond and pearl) of the Queen's gifts, which we have already mentioned. These brooches are of massive gold, ornamented, one with pearls and emeralds, a second with pearls and rubies, and the third with pearls and sapphires. One of these brooches is engraved on page 100.

The offering of the Duchess of Cambridge is a noble bracelet of diamonds and opals, and that of the Princess Mary her portrait in massive gold frame and stand.

One of the most beautiful of all is the gift of the Bride's Royal father-in-law, the Prince of Prussia. It is a magnificent necklace, with pendants of exquisite design. It is composed of pure brilliants and turquoise, and is called,



In a little card-box, with a delicate fringe left out to show the pattern, was the gift of his Majesty the King of the Belgians. It is a Brussels lace dress made expressly for the young Bride, and our readers will be best able to judge of its exquisite beauty and carefully elaborated workmanship when we state that it is valued at no less than £2,000 sterling. The Duchess of Saxe-Weimar gives a magnificent bracelet of rubies, diamonds, and emeralds; and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg give plain gold bracelets with enamel miniatures of the givers on each.

Conspicuous among the piles of jewellery and plate is a characteristic

gift, a large edition of the sacred volume—a Bible, bound in the most costly style. On the fly-leaf is inscribed—

“The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society to her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, on the occasion of her marriage, with sincere prayers to Almighty God for her happiness in time and eternity.

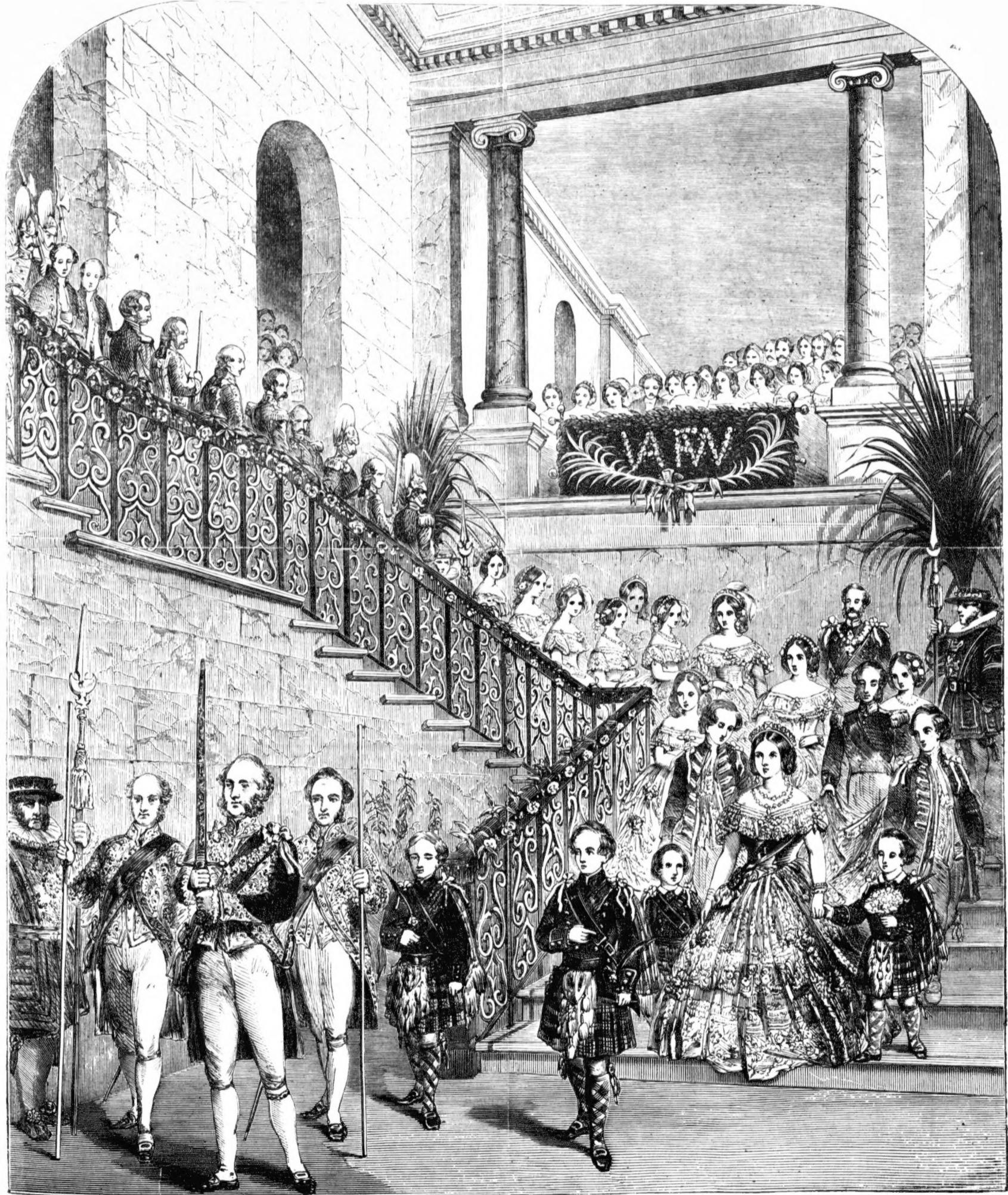
SHAFESBURY, President.”

There is also a writing-desk to match the dressing-case, and in which the contents are equally valuable and chaste. This is the gift of the Duchess of Buccleuch. The Marchioness of Breadalbane gives a toilet hand-mirror, with the frame of massive gold set with

pearls and the handle composed entirely of one brilliant cairngorm. Other things were there too, rich and costly in the extreme, but we could not ascertain from whom or whence they came; and besides the costly presents which the representatives of the public were permitted to behold, the Princess has received little presents from the schools at Balmoral, gifts of embroidery and Berlin work, and a thousand nameless little tokens of affectionate remembrance received from all quarters.

THE PRINCESS'S GIFTS.

Thus the Princess will take to her new home many a memorial of the old—but she leaves memorials too.



THE QUEEN DESCENDING THE GRAND STAIRCASE.

To each of the sixteen ladies of the Royal household she presents a brooch. One of these brooches, which are of slightly different patterns, we engrave on page 100. Near this brooch is seen a brest-pin, surmounted by a dove in turquoise plumage, and bearing in its beak a heart-shaped carbuncle, with the Princess's initials in diamonds. The gentlemen attendant on Prince Frederick-William have each been presented with one of these pins. The bracelet engraved in the same group is of enamelled gold, set with turquoise and pearls, and enriched with the Princess's portrait. Her Royal Highness has distributed nine of these bracelets among those young ladies who were her more frequent companions. The last of the group is the most interesting, perhaps;

it is a locket in gold and diamonds, presented by the Princess to each of her bridesmaids. All her Royal Highness's presents were made by Messrs. Garrard and Co.

We believe that Prince Frederick-William has also presented the bridesmaids with a bracelet—a broad, rich band of gold, bearing a shield, on which is mounted a Prussian eagle, the wings of which are encrusted with diamonds.

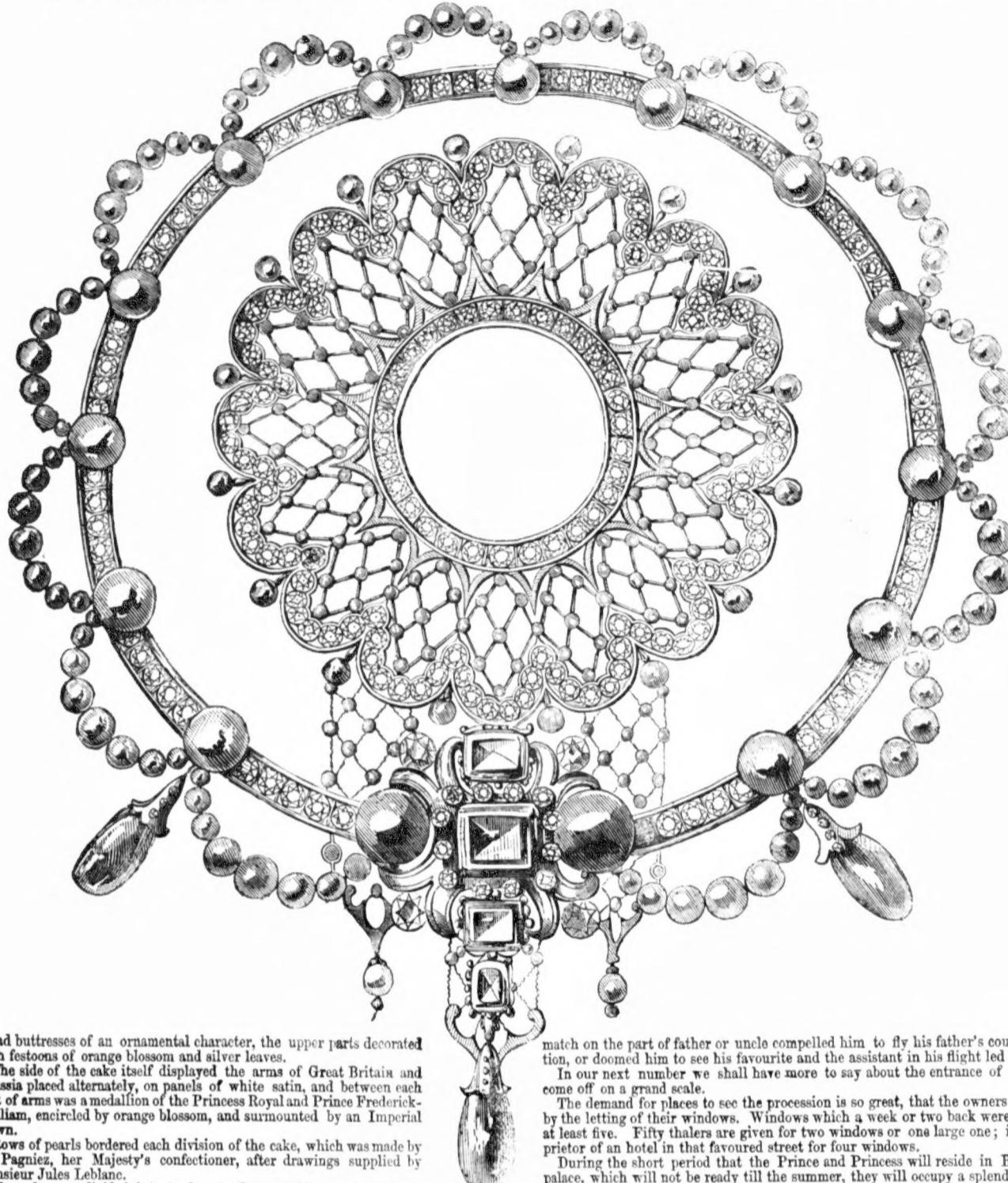
THE WEDDING CAKE.

The wedding cake, which at the *déjeuner* was placed in the centre of the table, was between six and seven feet in height, and was divided from the base to the top into three compartments, all in white.

The upper part was formed of a dome of open work, on which rested a crown. Eight columns, on a circular plinth, supported the dome, and enclosed an altar, upon which stood two Cupids holding a medallion having the profile of the Princess Royal on one side, and that of Prince Frederick-William of Prussia on the other. Festoons of jasmine were suspended from the capitals of the columns, and busts of the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Prussia, and the Princess of Prussia, were placed on four equi-distant bases projecting from the plinth.

The middle portion contained niches in which were statues of Innocence, Wisdom, Art, and Power. These statues were separated by

BUCKLE OF PEARLS, EMERALDS, AND DIAMONDS, AND A CACHERPEIGNE: GIFTS OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.



broad buttresses of an ornamental character, the upper parts decorated with festoons of orange blossom and silver leaves.

The side of the cake itself displayed the arms of Great Britain and Prussia placed alternately, on panels of white satin, and between each coat of arms was a medallion of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick-William, encircled by orange blossom, and surmounted by an Imperial crown.

Rows of pearls bordered each division of the cake, which was made by M. Pagniez, her Majesty's confectioner, after drawings supplied by Monsieur Jules Leblanc.

The cake was divided into twelve portions or slices, and each was

match on the part of father or uncle compelled him to fly his father's court, brought on him personal chastisement and incarceration, or doomed him to see his favourite and the assistant in his flight led away to the scaffold without the power to save him.

In our next number we shall have more to say about the entrance of the Bridal procession into Berlin, which was arranged to come off on a grand scale.

The demand for places to see the procession is so great, that the owners of houses in the Unter den Linden are reaping a harvest by the letting of their windows. Windows which a week or two back were to be had for one or two Friedrichs d'Or, are now worth at least five. Fifty thalers are given for two windows or one large one; in one instance 500 thalers have been given to the proprietor of an hotel in that favoured street for four windows.

During the short period that the Prince and Princess will reside in Berlin previous to their taking possession of their own palace, which will not be ready till the summer, they will occupy a splendid suite of apartments in the Royal Schloss, commanding a most attractive view over the Schloss-brücke, up the whole vista of the "Unter den Linden."

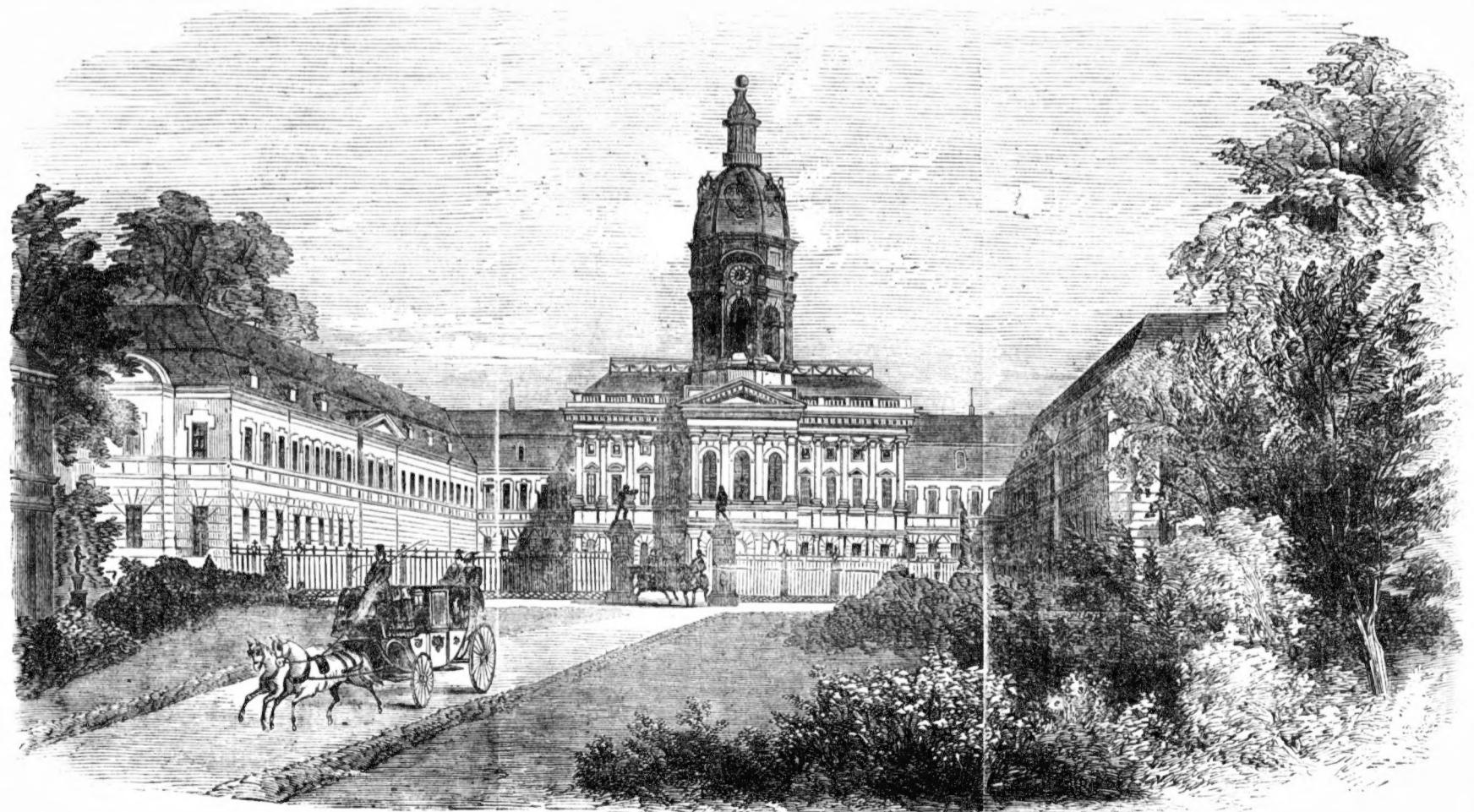
decorated with a medallion of the Royal Bride and Bridegroom, modelled by Monsieur Pagniez expressly for the purpose.

The plateau contained fourteen gilt baskets and vases of silver gilt, the former elevated on golden tripods, and all filled with artificial flowers.

THE PALACE OF CHARLOTTENBURG.

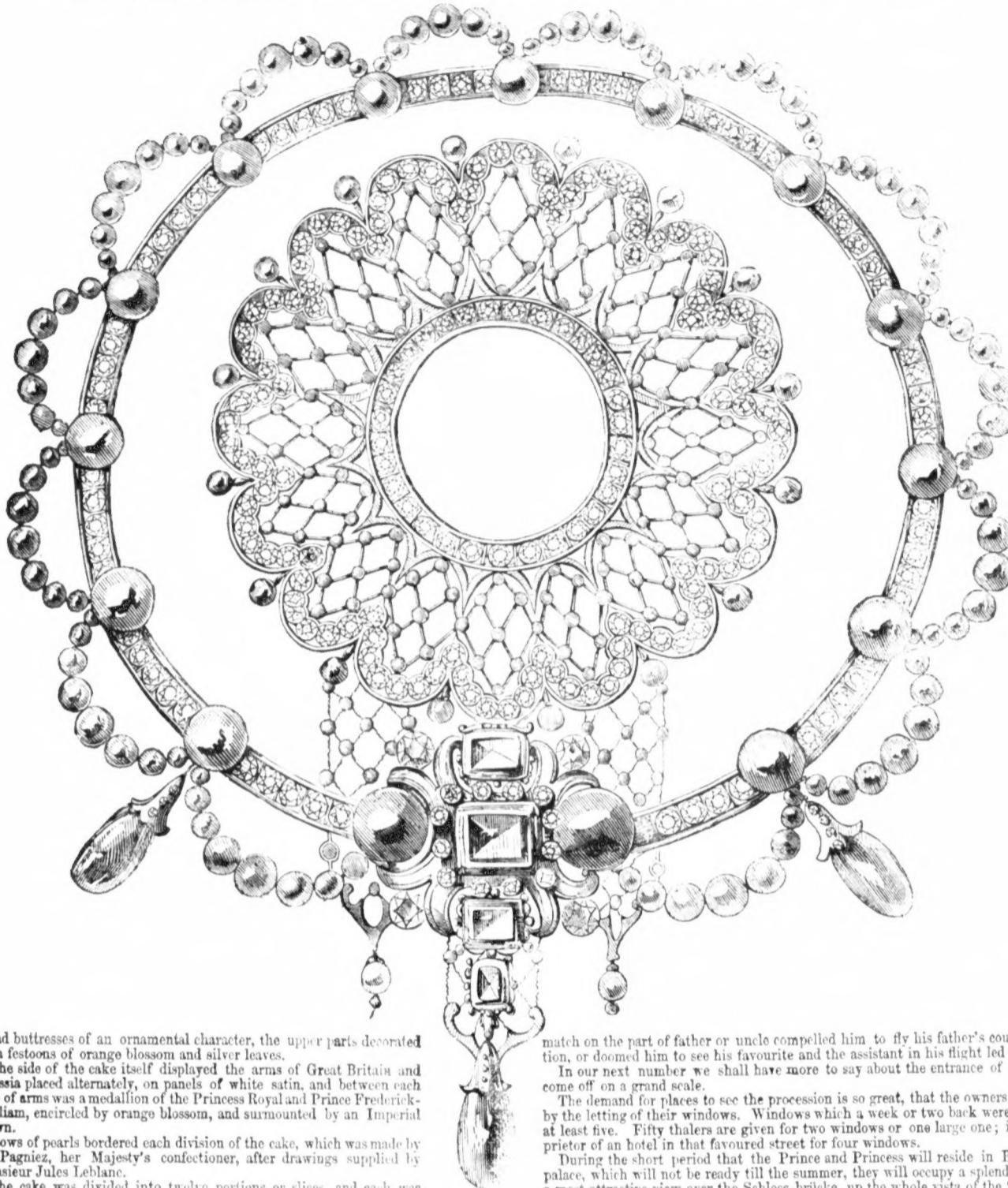
The Prince and Princess Frederick-William of Prussia will arrive at Bellevue Palace, near Berlin, on Monday week; and immediately after, the Prince will present his Bride to the King and Queen at Charlottenburg. This palace, which was at one time proposed as the residence of the Prince and Princess, is replete with interesting historical recollections that reach back to a time antecedent even to the elevation of the electorate of Brandenburg into the kingdom of Prussia, and to the establishment of the Hanoverian dynasty on the throne of England; they are recollections which associate and intertwine together the various incidents in subsequent history that have led more or less directly to the union of the two Royal families. This palace was originally built by the great Elector for Marshal Schomberg, generalissimo of the military forces of Brandenburg, and whom, together with sundry regiments of Brandenburgers, he lent to William III. to aid him in effecting the rescue of the people of England from the Romish yoke that threatened them under James II.

The Duchess Sophia of Hanover, the mother of George, the first King of the Hanoverian line, was also the mother of Sophia Charlotte, the consort of the first King of Prussia, Frederick I.; to her, therefore, the two Royal families, the English on the male and the Prussian on the female side, may be traced up to their common mother. It was in honour of the memory of Sophia Charlotte, the sister of George I., that the Royal residence of Liezenburg received the name of Charlottenburg, which it still bears, and that Leibnitz committed to paper his "Theodocea," the principles of which had so often formed the subject of conversations with that most accomplished Queen. A daughter of George I., and sister of George II., Sophia Dorothea, became the wife of Frederick-William I. (the second King of Prussia), and the mother of Frederick the Great, who spent a large portion of his life in the Palace of Charlottenburg; this building having been set aside by his father as the residence of the Crown Prince of Prussia, and at the time bearing the inscription, "Palais du Prince Royal de Prusse." It was a favourite plan with Sophia Dorothea to unite her eldest son Frederick, with the Princess Amelia, daughter of George II., and her eldest daughter with the Prince of Wales; the influence of Austria, however, and the personal antipathy which Frederick-William I. entertained for his brother-in-law, George II., prevented the plan attaining accomplishment. A similar plan, it is believed, had for many years occupied the mind and feelings of the present Princess of Prussia. Prince Frederick-William had this great advantage over his great ancestor Frederick the Great, that within him the course of true love did run smooth; no opposition to the



THE ROYAL PALACE AT CHARLOTTENBURG.

BRACELET OF PEARLS, EMERALDS, AND DIAMONDS, AND A CACHETEIGNE: GIFTS OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.



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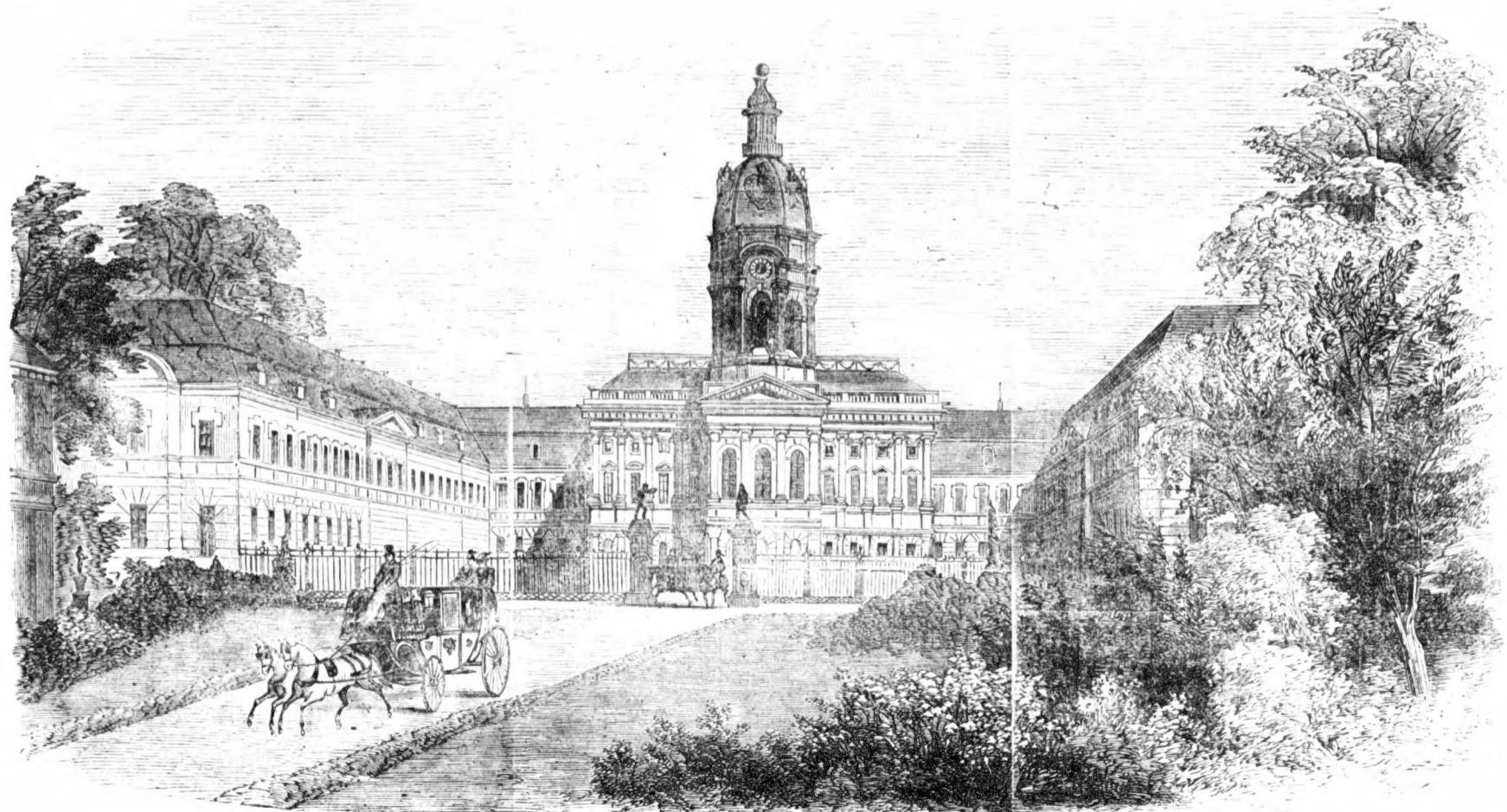
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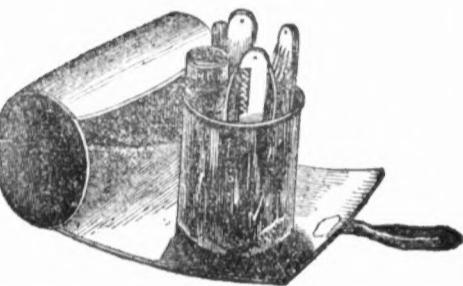
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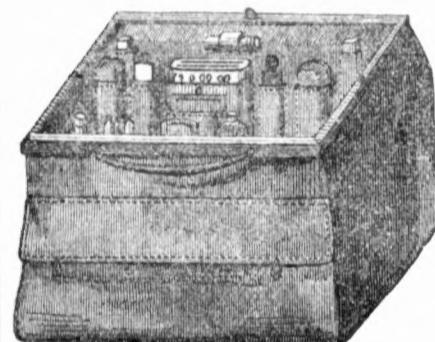
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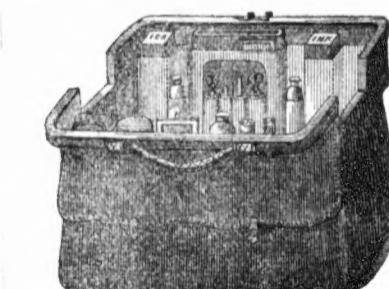
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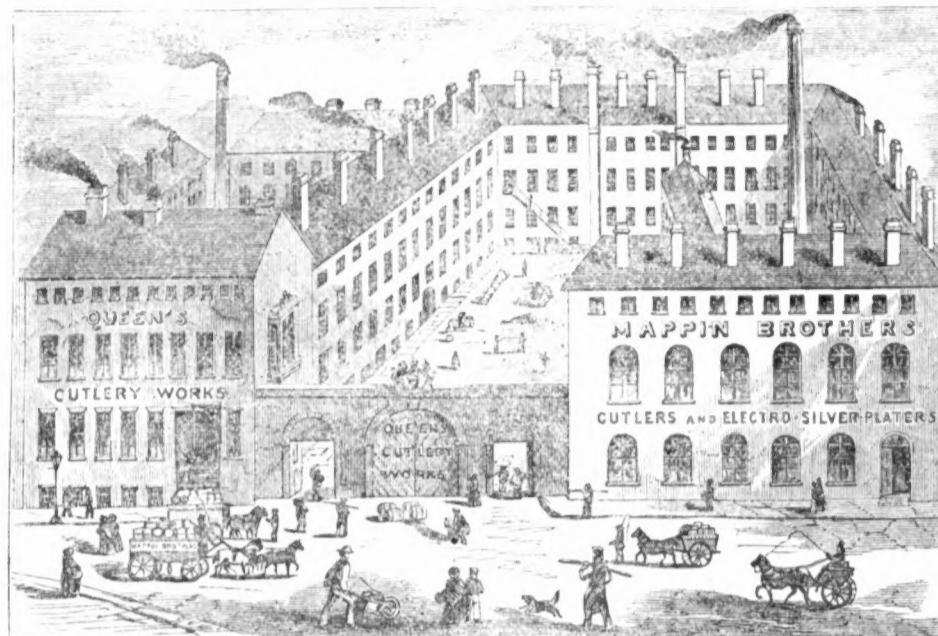
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Pair Fish Carvers, per pair, best quality	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0
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